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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 102 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 13- BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager,

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Jan.	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,039
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN @	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,439
5th April	NALDERA x		16,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,241
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,285
24th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan. ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,109
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,286
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,680
4th April ..	Manela ..	6,302
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,905
2nd May. ..	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th January	Soudan†	..	6,696
19th ,,	Nagpore*	..	5,283
25th ,,	Naldera	..	16,926
25th ,,	Kidderpore*	..	5,334
2nd Feb.	Jeypore*	..	5,318
3rd ,,	Oona*	..	5,462
9th ,,	Ula*	..	5,310
21st ,,	Sicilia x	..	6,813
22nd ,,	China	..	7,902
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †	..	6,813

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers
† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Jan. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
17th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
18th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via K'chi.
19th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 121

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1239.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	7350	29 Dec.	18th Jan
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	4 Jan	18th
Yomei Maru	S. Yamamura	7151	12th Jan	22nd ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5842	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	L. Nirel	5843	27th Jan	10th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	105
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departur
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	11th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	18th ,,	1st Feb.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	10th ,,
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	29th ,,	14th ,,
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.
R. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly] sion from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAJ,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
Chief Agents.
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
A.

TO
PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,280
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,15,68,436
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,71,32,056

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crabtr.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) 25, Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Rahim M. A. Mitulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
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PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
B. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend	declared	1921 ..	.. 20%
Dividend	declared	1922 ..	.. 30%
Dividend	declared	previous years	15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 10 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetaria: Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Sciroa Halva with almonds, (c) Gunn, Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER to teach English at 42, Tardeo, time between 3 to ½, or 4 to 5 p.m. The applicant should call at the above address between 3 and 4 p.m. Parsi preferred.

WANTED.—MOTOR DRIVER and one TYPIST. Apply to THE AALISLE' COMMERCIAL SYNDICATE, Green Street, Fort, (Above George Restaurant).
A R9463

WANTED—A Hindu COMPOUNDER, Gujrati preferred. Apply personally to Dr. G. V. MERCHANT, Vandrawalla Mala, Ramvadi, Kalbadevi.
A. R9461

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS in all parts of India, Burma for securing advertisements on commission. Apply at once to Post Box No. 394 Calcutta.
A R9452

WANTED—Three Gujarati AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES (B.Ag's) on Rs. 75 p.m. with travelling and horse allowance for agricultural improvement work. Apply at once with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
A 18597

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for an established Life Insurance concern on a salary of Rs. 100 monthly and commission. Only practical and influential gentlemen capable of organising business and willing to deposit Rs. 1,000 with the Company need apply to Box No. 9981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9457

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD. Hughes Road. Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18329

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PRINTING PRESS with Marathi types and perfumery materials. AWASTHE BROTHERS Sarangpur, C.I.
R9458

WANTED—DOBBIES must be in perfect working order 12 to 20 Shafts new or second-hand, quoting the lowest price. Reply to Box No. 9982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18613

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AN ARAB HORSE, 6 years old FOR SALE at 42, Tardeo.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5 Cards Asalles make of year 1894; 5 Cards year 1903 41in. on wire; 1 8 by 3 Drawing year 1890; 1 Slubbing year 1897 80 Spindles; 2 Inter year 1897 124 Spindles; 5 Rovings year 1897 160 Spindles. All above Platt Bros' make. 2 Ring frames year 1902 304 Spindles Howard Bullough's make; 1 Green's Economiser 96 Tubes of 16 Rows each complete with scrapers and gearing, etc.; 40 Cast Iron English flange pipes 9ft. long, 2½in. bore, suitable for fire service. All second-hand and in good working condition. For particulars, etc., please apply to Box No. 9967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K18565

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—GUJARATI ACCOUNT BOOK.—On Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Near Ghora Pam Temple. Will be returned to owner on his applying with proof to the News Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle" office between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m., and on paying cost of this advertisement.
PB

EDUCATIONAL.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special Coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B. Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9448

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. B. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H R9449

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a bucket shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th January 1924.
18614

NOTICE.

Re: 40 Bank of India, Ltd., shares Nos. 44461/500 in the joint names of Messrs. Arjun Narpar and Hirji Khetsey (both deceased).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates in respect of the above mentioned shares have been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said shares in any way. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Bank within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued.

Bombay, 11th January 1924.
R9450

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PUNJAM FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be held in the LAHORE MUSEUM from the 25th February, to the 9th of March, 1924.

Both Indian and European Artists are welcome to send in their works on or before the 16th February, 1924.

For particulars apply to:—
The Honorary Secretary,
PUNJAB FINE ARTS SOCIETY,
Central Museum, Lahore.
C18591

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES; 1923-24.

MR. N. B. UTGIKAR, M. A., of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver the last two lectures of his course of lectures on "the Mahabharata, its origin, Development and Language" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, on the following days commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

No. Date.
Lecture VI—WEDNESDAY, January 16.
Subject.
(a) The Mahabharata in its relation to other ancient literary works (concluded.)
(b) The origin of the Mahabharata.
Lecture VII—THURSDAY, January 17.
The Development of the Mahabharata; conclusion.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Register.

Bombay, 9th January, 1924.
C 18587

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for the Shares Nos. 96222/26 of the BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD. standing in my name have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with above certificate in any way but are requested to give the information about the same to the undersigned.

JAMNADAS KILIDAS.
Jadabhagat's Street Ahmedabad.
R9459

CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th June, 1923.
(2) To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1924, to THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1924, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For Carbon Products, Limited,
JAFFER HAJEEBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C18516

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDALLY MOOLA ESMAILJI PACHA and EBRAHIM KADERBHAI PACHA, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandar whereof is Bohora Samsudin Tyabally he having no other right than to receive the fixed rent of Rupees four and annas eight every year) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Sarang Street and on the South side of Bhaji Pala Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square yards, or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 692, New No. 3153, Old Survey No. 3261-3301 and New Survey No. 2086 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B Ward Nos. 161 and 721, Street No. 248-254 and 33-37 and bounded, on or towards the North by the said Bhaji Pala Street on or towards the East by the said Sarang Street and on or towards the South and West by the property of Esmailji Adamji.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1924.
B. G. PANDIT,
For Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 18617

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4339 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS & CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Another .....
..... Defendants.

PURUSANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at Bang-nga Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,110) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200 of Malabar Hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3047, Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Dilshad Begum, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18362

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3945 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KARIM JEEWAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 465 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1-A, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 418 of Colaba division, and bounded on or towards the East by the property now in the occupation of Sorabji Bodi, on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation of Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and on or towards the South by Ormiston Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18351

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI NUSSERWANJI BHESANIA has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated 12th day of October, 1895, and expressed to be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani of the other part and registered by the Collector of Thana, under New Entry No. 14, Old Entry No. 208, Survey No. 85, City Survey No. 100 being Plot No. 1 together with the bungalow, out-houses and well, all which premises are situate at the village of Versowa, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and are bounded on the East by the property of Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani, on the West by the property of Pirojshaw Ardeshir Chinoy, on the North by the property of Rustomji Eduji Dubash and on the South by the seashore.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1924.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18612

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1832 of 1922.

MULJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
VALABHDAS NARANJI .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the 3/4 undivided share and the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the premises hereinafter described and that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All those adjacent villages and lands as well inhabited as waste lands as also cultivated and uncultivated gardens, roads, paths, passages, tanks, wells, buildings, erections, privileges and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto in anywise belonging described in the kawls bearing date respectively the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and denominated and being as follows, that is to say, all that village called Sankee containing by admeasurement three hundred Begas one quarter of a Biga and one Pond be the same little more or less all that other village called Tonguy, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six Bigas three-quarters of a Bega and three and half Ponds be the same little more or less and that other village called Kompree, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one Begas three quarters of a Bega and four ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Poway, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eight-two Begas two-quarters of a Bega and three ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Turundaz, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-eight Begas one pond and three-quarters of pond be the same little more or less and all that village called Puspoli containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eight-six Begas and three ponds be the same little more or less the description and boundaries whereof are particularly inserted and delineated in and by the way of plan of the Revenue Survey of the Island of Salsette, dated in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty and deposited in the office of the Collector of the Northern Concan at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette and are circumscribed and included by a line, on the North by which they are separated from the land belonging partly to the village of Say and partly to that of Vecar, on the South partly by the land of Mahole party by that of Ghat-Koper partly by that of Chandowlie and partly by that of Marole, on the West partly by the land of Marole and partly by that of Maroshee and on the East partly by the land of Hurreealy and partly that of Kanjoor together with all the waste land described in and by the aforesaid cowl bearing date the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty and all other waste land or every description and all and singular houses outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens compounds, wells, tanks, Brab trees, date trees and all other trees, ways, water courses, paths, commons, common of pasture and other commonable rights, passages, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said village lands hereditaments and premises or to any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining.

SECONDLY.—Leasehold villages of Vikrolee and Kanjoor Turuf Marole in the Salsette Taluka Monjee Vikrolee, is bounded on the East by a creek on the West by a boundary stone of Ghat Koper, on the North by a hamlet and tank of Hurrialy and on the South by a Stream called Nudiacha Veora and a bank of Ghat Koper Mouje Kanjoor is bounded on the East by the creek of Bombay running to Tannah, on the West by the Portuguese Church of Terundaz, on the North by a Liquor still of Bandoop belonging to a Parsee and on the South by a boundary of Monjee Hurrialee.

The villages firstly and secondly described above are whole villages and are unsurveyed and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C 18598

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4668.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th, Jan., 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Machinery Imitation Saffron, Hoops, Rice, Beer, Iron Channels, Tea Plank, Metal Polish Dry Fish, Paint, Advertisements, Palm oil, Mixed grain, Composition paint, Hardware, Sugar samples, Bolts and nuts, Pista, Statues, Rivets, Rubber toys, Almonds, Motor lamps, Lantern globes, Wood panel, Round bars, Earthenware, Limboli oil, Sign board, Raw hides, Cotton seed, Toys, Tea bars old, Rubber sheets, Wine, Galvd. sheets, Bricks, Steel sheets, Printing Ink, Cocoanuts, Paddy bran, Cigarettes, Chemicals.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th, January, 1924 at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 410/414; Case No. 137; Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 157-169; 1-25; Case No. 47; Parel Road (Bhindi Bazar).

Building Street No. 258D; 266; 267; 268-270; 271-274; 258B; 262C; Case Nos. 57; 58; 59; 61; Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE (PARBHADEVI PASSAGE) OPPOSITE STANDARD MILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Goolamally Haji Kermally Mahomed Jetha, the transferree of mortgage, dated 3rd day of February, 1921, and made between Mr. Bundeallibhai Assur as the mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. E. D. Sassoons and Company, Ltd. as the mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved in the said Indenture of mortgage and also in pursuance of the consent decree made on the 5th day of July, 1923, in suit No. 1178 of 1923 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in which the said Messrs. E. D. Sassoons and Company, Ltd., were the plaintiffs, the said Goolamally Haji Kermalli was the defendant and the said Bundeally Assur was the Third party Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property at the premises on the 8th day of February, 1924, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Worli in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 473 (Four hundred and seventy-three) Square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 147, New No. B/2974, New Survey No. 3B/2958 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 3021, Street No. 486 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Parelker, on or toward the South by the Municipal Gutter and passage, on or towards the West by the property of Maria De Theresa DeSousa and other and on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Solicitors at their office, Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th January, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS AND OFFICE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OLIVER TYPEWRITER NOS. 9 AND 10 (FOOLSCAP, BRIEF AND POLICY) TYPEWRITER TABLES, LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES, REVOLVING TILTING CHAIRS, TYPEWRITERS REQUISITES ETC.

Messrs J.S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) EACH DAY at the show Rooms of Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co. on the first floor of Parwalla Building, opposite the Nowsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort by order of the concerned to close partnership account the entre typewriting goods of Messrs. W.H. Thorns & Co., comprising:—

No. 9 and 10 foolscap, Brief and Policy Oliver typewriters with covers and accessories leather travelling cases, rubber covers, typewriter tables, revolving rod tilting chairs, copyholders tracers, note books, instruction books oil cans, felt mats, lubricating oils for typewriters, brushes ribbons, carbon papers, typewriting papers, Roneo duplicators, copiers, duplication supplies, inks impression papers etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES EAU DE COLOGNE AND PRESS COPYING BOOKS.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

2 cases each 24 doz Eau De Cologne.
1 case 100 Press Copying Books.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY
CINEMA.
Corner Grant Road, & Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
PLUNDER
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
The Greatest romance of love and loot ever screened
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN HIS FIRST TWO-REEL COMEDY
"THE OLD SEA DOG"
AN ALL-PATHE' PROGRAMME
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 5-30, p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 only.
"THE POWER WITHIN"
A Drama of a Soul's Awakening. Clean as a Babe's Laughter.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
Mighty Story of the French Revolution.

IMPERIAL
continues
ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social Photo-play
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
featuring
Doris Kenan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KEHETWADY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Poonamchand Partapmul, and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ramchandra Kevalram Lalchand Dodia, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of July 1920 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property TO-DAY TUESDAY the 15th Jan., 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax Tenure land now New Survey No. 286 measuring in breadth from North to South 14 feet and 9 inches and in length from East to West 70 feet or thereabouts (124-25 square yards) be the same a little more or less, situate at Khetwady in Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1725 2nd Parsiwada Street No. 29 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Cawasji Manekji but now of Nusarwanji Pestonji Cooper alias Wagla, on or towards the West by public road now known as Parsiwada but formerly known as Ardeshir Dady Street or Dhakji Dadaji Street on or towards the North by the house formerly of Shapurji Cooverji Mistry and now of Edalji Shapurji Engineer and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Framji Fardunji and now of Dadabhai Todiwalla and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal at their Office at Ismail Building Churchgate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "ABYDOS."
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Official Liquidator of the Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 15th instant.
The S. S. "Abydos" with her apparel, tackle, etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, gross tonnage 3,057, length 323 feet, breadth 40 feet and depth 27 feet. She has steel single screw reciprocating 3 cylinders engines, 2 main boilers of 140 lb. pressures, donkey boiler, 80 lbs. pressure, bulk heads, cargo gear, life-boats, etc.
The sale will be subject to the sanction of the Court.
The steamer is now on view
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1924.

From Saturday 12th January 1924.
3rd GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. 3rd
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
TUESDAY, 15th January," 1924,
AT 9-30 P. M.
KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S GRAND
CIRCUS.
Location open Maidan, Palva Rd. Girgaon.
DON'T MISS TO SEE THE THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Every turn sensational novelty and wonderful.
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

Usual Matinees Every
WED. SATURDAY & SUNDAY
AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Show only except last Gallery.

Prof. SHUNKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
M. J. RATNAM,
Business Manager.

Company will stay here upto January 20th—1924
These plays will not stage here again.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
Wednesday 16th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
MANAPAMAN
Saturday 19th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
VIRATANAYA
Sunday 20th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
DRAUPADI
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14.

S S Aussa, Edelmaro, Trieste.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Begum, Robb, Java.
S S British Beacon, Borthwell, Abadan.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dongola for London.
Steamer Treloske for Hamburg.
Steamer Falkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Alpine Range for Karachi.
Steamer Kohinoor for Java.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
S S Aussa:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Aussa, 3528 tons, Captain M Edelmare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.
S S Begum:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Begum 3656 tons, Captain G P Robb, will sail to-day from harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 14.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassy 4615, London 19-1, M M & Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Trewellard 2667, Dunkirk 18/1, M M & Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 20/1, K. N. and Co.
7 Mashobra 5131 K'chi 16/1 M M and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5183 Kobe, NF., N Y. Kaisha.
9 Othello, 3277 Hull, N F J F & Co.
10 Karapara 3772, Durban N F., M M & Co.
11 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
14 Aquileia, 4201 Genoa, 15-1, L Triestino.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 19/1, M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 13/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.
3 Bankura 1905 P. Gulf, 17/1 M M & Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F, N F, S S N Co.
16 Acora 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Varela, 1932, Busra, 11-7, M M and Co.
C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Alipore 3241, Japan, 14/1 M M and Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf, 12/1 S Hassunon.
P Clan Colqunoun 3760, Karachi 12/1 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Ronderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Straatfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.
Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 14.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—220 bales country cotton waste, B Karsandas, 3000 cwt oil cakes Jayram Permanand.
S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—3000 cwt. Ind. ground nuts, Rally Bros.; 2000 cwt Indian castor seed, Rally Bros.; 1500 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.
S S Aussa for Trieste—1280 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus; 9 bales cow hides, H M Halim 32 bales goats hides, H M Halim; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 275 Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram.
S S Aussa for Vesico—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gorio Ltd. 110 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram.
S S Goldenfels for Antwerp:—6 bales cotton dropping waste, Lukmanjee Ebrahim, 500 cwt myrobollams, B Damji, 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G Spinner.
S S Goldenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, N F Rajaram.
S S Capi de Monti for Genoa:—360 cwt old steel helmets Yapluth and Co.
S S Bradburn for Antwerp:—1506 tons manganese ore. James Finlay and Co.
S S Massilia for Liverpool:—55 bales country cotton waste, B Karsondas; 105 bales clean cotton waste, M Chandulal; 2660 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbells; 1100 bales Ind. raw cotton, R D Tata; 564 bales wool raw, David Sassoon; 95 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 8 bales Goats's hair, Meyer Nissim.
S S Massilia for Glasgow:—1000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, Bhasker Hari Lele, 8910 cwt Indian maize Rally Bros.; 2000 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbells.
S S Massilia for Marseilles:—106 casks goat's skin, H M Halim.
S S Plassy for London:—10 bales sheep skin tanned, M Ladull; 38 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola, 78 cwt Indian condiments M M Poongiajee; 9 cwt catal fish, Shamji Laljee; 16 packages household effects etc., Grindlay and Co.
S S Aqualia for Genoa:—55 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Soudan for Hongkong:—10 cwt fish maws, H A Mohamad; 40 cases Indian butter, Parisian Dairy Co.
S S Soudan for Hoiphong:—1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Lima Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Lima Maru for Nagaski:—2 bales Ind.. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Lima Maru for Nagaski:—2 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales Ind raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

14th Jan. 1924.

S S Hohenfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham Co.:—140 cases sugar of lead, 400 cases nails, 2565 cases spirits, 50 cases wine, 57 cases toys, 42 cases copper wire, 600 bags Epsom salt, 200 drums sulphide of sodium, 107 barrels sulphate of iron, 250 bags broken tiles, 400 cases aniline colours, 608 cases aniline colour dry, 220 casks aniline colour dry, 24 cases type writers, 249 cases stores, 12 cases embroideries, 26 cases iron ware, 110 bundles boiler tubes, 65 pieces boilar tubes 330 reels wire, 280 coils wire, 98 cases screws, 93 bags screws, 162 packages hurricane lamps, 63 cases hurricane lamps, 180 bales paper, 15 cases paper, 130 packages brass circles, 900 cases beer, 30 casks Beer, 100 casks Alum, 20 barrels alum, 450 cases slates, 90 casks aniline salt, 45 cases camphor, 178 bales tyres, 200 kegs lead red, 100 bags Dextrine, 63 cases chemical products, 63 bales straw boards, 700 casks lubricating oil, 79 cases bolts and nuts, 259 cases enamelled ware 95 case dry mineral colours, 77 cases yellow metal sheets, 200 kegs steel, 177 pieces steel plates, 78 drums chloride of calium,
From Antwerp:—5000 bundles steel bars, 25689 pieces steel bars, 3765 bundles steel rods, 195 pieces joists 600 pieces angles, 201 pieces plates, 250 bundles steel sheets, 200 bundles wire, 800 coils wire, 200 reels wire, 455 bags bolts and nuts, 248 bundles tubes, 175 bales straw boards,
From Rotterdam:—303 kegs dry dyes, 135 D/s dying material, 83 kegs dying material 200 casks dying material 80 cases dying material 135 cases vegetable fat, 60 bales straw boards, 13500 pieces steel bars, 3900 steel bars.
S S Garsoppa from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.:—7007 bags rice, 230 pieces beams, 11935 bundles teak scantling 34206 pieces teak scantling, 1321 bundles battems, 1622 pieces teak squares, 326 teak Poats, 1296 pieces square ends, 272 cases cutch.
From Moulmein:—6890 bags rice, 3738 shells teak scantling, 49388 pieces teak scantlings, 200 bags white beans, 2175 squares, 517 pieces Posts 15 cases Indigo, 200 cases Candles 202 barrels pig lead.
From Calicut:—145 baies cotton, 46 baskets dry Ginger, 37500 pieces hall Bricks.
S S Barjora from Basra. Agents M M and Co.—1356 bundles skin, dates, 11250 baskets wet dates 7456 bags wheat, 1273 bags mosh, 173 bags dry beans, 70 bags dry dates.
From Koweit.—6 bundles specie, 1 bundle s/c silver, 779 bundles wet dates.
From Bahrein.—200 bags specie, 9 bundles specia, 11 tins pearls.
From Bushire.—147 bags almonds, 44 bags gum 10 bundles specie, 8 bags spece.
From Linga:—1 tin pearls.
From Bunder Abbas—7 bundles specie.
From Muscat.—25 bundles specie, 206 crates Pomegrnates
From Ormara—100 bundles mats.

JUDICIAL SERVICES AND INDIANISATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view that the Lee Commission is sitting it may be perhaps not impertinent if I advocate a thorough Indianisation of the Judicial Services. In fact the plea is inevitable inasmuch as our Legislatures both Provincial and Indian have been predominatingly Indianised. Legal institutions are a part of the social organisation and the law advance therefore, is intimately related to social progress both as cause and effect. Secondly, the function of the Judiciary in any civilized polity is understood to be "to interpret law" more especially its *sententia legis* as opposed to *litera legis* (intention as against the letter) and further, authorities like the late Justice K.T. Telang have conclusively proved that foreign pudges—however fair-minded—have only succeeded in making legal administration rigid and unprogressive. At best, they have administered law in a grammatical way; and I believe, the late Mr. Telang's plea that the British Judges have done more damage to the cause of social reform than even the leaders of Hindu Conservatism has a good deal of sense in it. To have the Indian Judicial Service mainly European when the Legislatures are Indianised is entirely unjustifiable.
—Yours etc.,
S. V. PHADNIS.
Malabar Hill, ...
Jan. 10., ...

THE FALLEN IDOL.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S "ERRORS AND INDISCRETIONS."

It would be little short of impious to question Lord Rothermere's divine right to direct, through his newspapers, the political destinies of this nation, writes the "Morning Post." But the part which Lord Rothermere has allotted himself in the scheme of things is rather an exacting one. It demands in the true performance of it the observance of certain elementary qualities and conditions—one of which is stability and another of which is consideration for the limitations of human nature. Mere commonplace mortals—to say nothing of the readers of the Rothermere Press—cannot change their political front from day to day, however obedient in spirit to the august decree from Carmelite House. They simply cannot do it, and the requisition leaves them simply gasping and bewildered. Good easy folk, who were taught during the election to believe that a Conservative majority was the one thing to be avoided, do not know where to turn when they are now informed that the disappearance of the Conservative majority threatens a national calamity, which only heroic effort and sacrifice can advert. With his eyes open, Lord Rothermere did his best to contrive the situation which has been reached, and now he exhibits himself as panic-stricken by the success of his efforts. Two great historic parties, which have only just won their freedom from a hated Coalition, are to sink their identities and principles again in "a fusion" in order that Lord Rothermere may be saved from the consequences of his own errors and inddiscretions. Even the votaries of South-Sea-idol-worship might feel their allegiance strained by such an unreasonable demand. Besides, a thundermaster, if he is to retain the respect and confidence of mortal flies, must not lose his own nerve and squeal for help from the very people who have looked, to him for protection. It is undignified; it is shattering to the illusions which the faithful loved do cherish. Who can believe any longer in the wisdom of such a law-giver, who does not believe in himself? In all charity we would tender to Lord Rothermere two pieces of advice. In the first place, he would do well to equip himself with some political sense—with some elementary knowledge of the way in which our political system works, so that he may be spared from making himself ridiculous by demanding impossible things. In the second place, he would do well to take a hint from his collaborator, Lord Beaverbrook, and desert the stricken field of his failure for a decent interval. The noble Lord with whom he divides the Empire of the Press has just withdrawn himself to America, wisely appreciating that for him, as for Hamlet, "the rest is silence." If Lord Rothermere could constrain himself to a similar self-effacement he would give the public time to forget his vagaries. It is not certain, of course, that they would forget; for the effect of some shocks is enduring. But at least there would be a sporting chance.

DRAFT IMMIGRATION RULES.

BRITISH INDIAN COLONIAL MERCHANTS PROTEST

The following is the text of a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, (Emigration) by the President of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association. Sir Pushotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., in connection with the Draft Immigration Rules, on the 7th January 1924.

"Sir,—I have the honour to refer to my letter to you dated the 17th September last in connection with the Immigration Rules to be framed under the decision of His Majesty's Government regarding Kenya. My Committee have now seen the official Gazette of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya (special issue) dated the 23rd November, 1923 giving the draft Bill instituted "An Ordinance to consolidate and regulate immigration and employment."

A perusal of the abovev said Bill has justified the serious apprehensions that my Committee entertained in connection with the intentions of the Government of Kenya as far as control of immigration is concerned. Sections 11, 13, and 15 may be specially named in this connection and I wish to convey to His Excellency the Governor General in Council the considered opinion of my Committee that if these sections are allowed to stand in the Bill without most drastic fundamental changes they will completely confirm what Lord Chelmsford foretold prophetically in the House of Lords, that the sentiments expressed in the early part of the Memorandum may be whittled away by administrative action.

The Immigration and Employment Board which is to instruct the Immigration and Employment Officer is to be constituted of such persons as the Governor may appoint and shall include (a) The Chief Native Commissioner (b) a representative of the European community and (c) a representative of the Indian community. The maximum number of members of the Board is not mentioned in the Bill and my Committee have no reason to think that Indians will not be in a minority on this Board. Very full powers are to be vested in the Immigration Officer subject to the right of appeal to the Governor of Kenya. My Committee have no doubt that all this threatens to work against the barest requirements of Indians in Kenya and they have no hesitation in suggesting that the Government of India should protest emphatically against the very principle on which these immigration rules are sought to be drafted. My Committee endorse generally the contents of a letter addressed by the East African Indian National Congress to the Colonial Secretary, a copy of which letter is enclosed herewith for ready reference. In view of the detailed criticism of the Immigration Rules in the enclosure my Committee do not wish to dilate further on same.

In conclusion I beg to draw the attention of the Government to paras 2 and 8 of my letter dated the 17th September last and would add that my Committee repeat what Lord Chelmsford said in the quotation given in para 8 of my above said letter to you that unless the entire view point of the Colonial Office changes in connection with the framing of Immigration Rules, India will justifiably say that this last stage is worse than the first and a country England incurs a charge of breach of faith with India."

I have etc.,
(Sd.) PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
President.

CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day and night must women be held by their protectors in a state of dependence; their fathers protect them in childhood; their husbands protect them in youth; their sons protect them in age: a woman is never fit for independence." (Manu, Chapter IX, verses 2 and 3.)

"Through their passion for men, their mutable temper, their want of settled affection and their perverse nature (let them be guarded in this world ever so well), they soon become alienated from their husbands." (I bid. verse 15).

Such is the conception of women laid down by the greatest of law-givers which subsequent commentators have improved upon, with the result that women have been deprived of the right of property and of their independence, and when they become widows they are subjected to incalculable, though unintentional, tortures at the hands of their male and female relations. The new Civil Marriage Bill now enacted by the Legislature provides that persons married thereunder become separated from the joint family, with the result that they are able to enjoy their property unmolested by the members of the joint family. I note from a recent speech delivered by Dr. Paranjpye before the Social Conference at Poona that he regards this provision in my Act as a disabling one. It is on the other hand a highly beneficial provision intended to secure and safeguard the rights of the husband and wife and their children from the attacks of the members of the joint family and their descendants.

The next provision inspired in the Bill regarding succession is that it shall be governed by the Succession Act. This provision was inserted to safeguard the future rights of the wife, daughter and other female relations against whom Hindu law is singularly unjust. Under Act XXX of 1923, the wife and children acquire an absolute and indefeasible right in the property which they inherit.

A person marrying under this Act has got no right of adoption which is again an advantage since it is intended that only educated and enlightened persons will marry under the Act, and they do not care to make an adoption based upon the theory of spiritual benefit. Regarding the right of collateral and other succession, the Act strictly safeguards the right of a person married under the Act. In other words, it expressly provides that the Act will not, in any way, disqualify a person so married to succeed to any property to which he would have succeeded if he were not married.

This is the first emancipating measure enacted in the interests of the women of India, and it is hoped that Hindu women in future will freely avail themselves of it. Even those who wish to marry under Hindu law should take care to register their marriages under the Act of 1923 if they wish to safeguard their own rights in the husband's property and do not care to remain as dependents in their husband's household while he is alive, and as a drudge and a slave after he is dead. I hope educated Hindu ladies will fully realise the value of this measure enacted in their interests. I have jotted down these lines because even lawyers have pressed on me their doubts as to the true import of my Marriage Bill. I shall be very pleased to give further advice to any one desiring to avail himself or herself of its provision.—Yours, etc.,
H. S. GOUR.
Nagpur, January 10.

BIRTHDAY OF GURU GOVIND SINGH.

CELEBRATION IN GOLDEN TEMPLE.

(By Our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 13.

The birthday of Guru Govind Singh, tenth Guru of the Sikhs was celebrated with much elaat to-day, large crowds of worshippers crowding in the Golden Temple. The special feature of the celebration was an exhibition af rare treasures including a magnificient canopy, gold spades with silver handles used for *Kar Seva* ceremony, golden gates and many rich relics. So far there is no evidence of any police interference which many people feared for to-day.

S. G. P. C. AND DEFENCE IN COURT.

It is highly significant that the new batch of 60 arrested on the 7th instant including many gentlemen of light and leading have decided to go undefended which should go to show that the attitude of the Parbandhak Commitee regarding legal defence remains the same as usual inspite of the departure in the case of Sardar Mehtab Singh and others arrested along with him. As a matter of fact, I should not be surprised if even in that case the Parbandhak Committee revised their policy to avoid all misunderstandings.

MOTHER'S HELP AND BABY'S FRIEND

In every home where there are infants or young children Baby's Own Tablets are a necessity. Mothers who once use these Tablets never again resort to the old-fashioned teething powders and purgatives usually given to children, for Baby's Own Tablets inspire confidence from the very first dose.

They quickly reduce fever, relieve colic and croup, prevent and dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, relieve indigestion, expel worms, quiet the nerves and quickly promote healthgiving sleep.
Guaranteed absolutely pure, and safe even for the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets can be had from chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.
Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 3/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 15/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 9/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 620
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 670
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 660

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 144¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 138¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 236

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 331

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.26-3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 90.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 101.00
London—Rome Liras 97.20

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Jan. 12.
Rentes 3%	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 5-16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	32 15-16

Closing Tone of silver:—Little Indian buying and China selling—Quiet. Uncertian
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 3-4
Interest, 7 day market loans ..	2 1-2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 14. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/16
Fsc. Demand	610
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	236
Japan	145
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 12.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	90.46
„ „ „ Germany ..	18200000000000
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	97.45
Stockholm	16.21
Christiania	29.78
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	24.59
Belgium	100.85+.90
Athens „	213.00+15.00
Cuban sugar Mar. Value ..	24/6
	London, Jan. 12.
Demand Bills	4.26.12

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 12.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 5/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	23/—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 12.	
Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 85 1/4	—3/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 90 1/4	—
War Loan 5%1929/47 ..	£ 99—	
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55—	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	„ 43 1/2	+1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	„ 64	—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 54 1/2	—5/8
	London, Jan. 12.	
Conversion Loan	£ 74 7/8	
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 3/16	
7 per cent. Indian	„ 114—	

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/14/0
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/14/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-8-9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-8-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-10-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-13-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/4

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-5
Silver ready, d. 33-5
Silver forward, d. 322-15

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Ready :—25—0—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Posh 25—8—3 25—9—0 .. .. 25—9—0
Maah 25—9—0 25—10—0 .. .. 25—10—0
Teji Mand.
Posh .. ..
Maha 0—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 14.

Ready :—79—14—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of the 14th January says:—
New York Market 12th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli very	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
33.55	Jan.		33.55*	—
33.92	Mar.		33.84	—08
34.00	May		33.96	—04
32.95	July		32.95	—
27.88	Oct.		27.98	+10
27.60	Dec.		27.55	—05

*(Mutilated).

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.10, lowest 33.50, range .60 points. Liquidation early. Market improved on short covering.

Liverpool Market 12th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli very	Opening Prices.	Closing prices.	Since previous close
43.92	Mar.	44.30	43.30	—.62

	Liverpool, Jan. 12. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	750
„ „ Imports. ..	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans spot limited request ..	19.59
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	22.95
New York, 11 a.m. Mar. ..	..
(As known in Liverpool at May ..	..
closing time) .. July ..	..
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. ..	..
„ „ „ „ May ..	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpol Jan. 12. To-day's Prices.
January	19.35—14
February	19.35—14
March	19.40—14
April	19.36—15
May	19.34—16
June	19.22—18
July	18.89—18
August	18.07—14
September	16.82—14
October	16.15—16
November	15.79—17
December	15.66—17
Jan.	15.60—15

Tone:—Steady.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 12. To-day's Prices.
January	22.05—15
February	22.12—16
March	22.18—17
April	22.26—17
May	22.33—18
June	22.35—18
July	22.37—18
August	22.17—13
September	22.01—09
October	21.01—09
November	20.85—10
December	20.80—15
January	20.80—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.75
„ „ Fully Good	13.15
„ „ Fine	13.55
No. 1 Oomras, Good	13.95
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	14.45
„ „ „ Fine	14.95
M. G. Broach Good	16.05

Posh	79—12—0	79—13—0	79—13—0
Maha	80—4—0	80—5—0	80—5—0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—10—0
Maha 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 90/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

The share market remained closed to-day.

	London, Jan. 12.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	„ 127—
National Bank	„ 42—
Eastern	„ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12—

„ „ Fully Good		16.45
„ „ Fine		16.85
M. G. Scinde, Good		12.65
„ „ Fully Good		13.05
„ „ Fine		13.45

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	24,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
„ „ Continent	4,000
Futures at New York Mar.	33.84—04
„ May	33.95—05
„ July	32.95—
„ Oct.	27.97+09
Spot Cotton at New York	34.35—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	34.00—
Futures, „ Mar... ..	33.87+11
„ „ May ..	33.54—03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	10 7/8
Silver Foreign mined	63 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Jan. 12.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	24/6
July Sept. Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	23/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers ..	23/10

Tone:—Dull, no business.

LINSEED.

	London, Jan. 12
LINSEED CALCUTTA Pure Basis Bags	
Apl/May Sellers	lb. 19 1/4

Tone—Firmly held but no business has been reported.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months J/A Value ..	39 3/8
„ Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Vallue	36 5/8
Linsed afloat	40,000 Tons

	London, Jan 12
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2

Tone—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. 14 1/4
Tone:—Rather easier.

WHEAT.

	:London, Jan. 12.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Sellers	44/9—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Sellers	44/3
AUSTRALIAN J/F Buyers	46/6—
KARACHI BARLEY J/F. Sellers ..	33/—
Tone—Firm, quieter	
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1550000.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchents, Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapseeed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 9 0	18 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	71 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	14 12 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May ..	
Linseed, ...	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	11 0 0

METALS.

	London, Jan. 12.
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 9/16
Copper Braziers	„ 82—
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29—
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/8
	London, Jan 12.
TIN BLOCK	246.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Jan. 14. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Jan. 14. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copp r, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klan		65 8 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		63 0 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 11. 1924, 1924.

Cotton	39726Bales
Wheat	8825Cwts
Linseed	1931 „
Rope etc, ...	1902 „
Gingeellyseed	5384 „
Poppyseed	189 „
Groundnuts..	11707 „
Castorseed	203 „
Rice	4343 „
Myrabollams	7828 „
Cottonseed	19840 „
Mowraseed	46 „
Gram	2556 „
Juwar	428 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	812 „
Bajri	7730 „
Coal	3188Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay. Jan. 13. Rs. A. P
Khadi —	1 2 6
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 7 9
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Elphinstone	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finaly per lb. ..	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calendor, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton	1 7 0
Pahelwan.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8. and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb., ..	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finely per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 8 0
Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check 5 lb :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 2 0
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece..	9 8
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124: —	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

The Western depression has given nearly general snow in Kashmir and East and North Punjab with local snow in Kumaon Hills. It is passing Eastwards over Central India.

Chief amounts are:—Mussoree three quarters of an inch; Sialkot half an inch; Rawalpindi one; Simla one and a half; Dalhousie three quarters; Srinagar and Dras a half and Sonamarg one and a half.

Weather is again unsettled in Persia.

Forecast:—Extension in the West of the United Provinces and a few falls in Central country and a decrease in the Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 13th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.947 in.
Temperature of air	74.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	67.2 „
Dew point	62.9 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	68% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3 „
Minimum „ „	68.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight	miles 155

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
	Jan.					Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	19	9	10	24	11	19	3	50	21	0
		22	32	27	3		15	32	17	4
S.	20	9	59	25	6	20	4	37	20	4
		23	6	28	1		16	14	16	8
M.	14	4	4	26	0	14	11	5	91	1
		17	17	24	2		22	41	21	5
Tu.	15	4	44	25	3	15	12	2	19	2
			42	24	1					
W.	16	1	5	30	5	16	7	24	17	6
		13	5	27	6		19	5	15	8
Th.	17	6	54	24	5	17	1	39	23	1
		21	13	25	5		13	55	18	7
F.	18	8	10	24	6	18	2	54	21	8
		21	56	26	4		14	45	17	11

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

During the earlier part of the period under review our market showed distinct signs of improvement and some good lines of White Mulls were placed for February-April shipment. Dhooties also commanded a fair amount of attention, but only some small lines are reported to have been booked. Reports of the outbreak of plague in several of the up-country consuming areas have, however, shaken the confidence of buyers, as they fear a repetition of last year's conditions, and the week consequently closes quiet.

Grey Shirtings.—Values advanced at the beginning of the week, but have depreciated towards the close, and on balance show no change. The reports of plague in several of the up-coutry market is greatly affecting this class of goods. Selling is very poor and no forward business has taken place.

Dhooties.—A fair weight of this class has been under offer at prices which are much nearer to Lancashire ideas than has been the case for some time past. A little replacement business is reported, but selling is poor.

White.—This has been by far the most active section and a good volume of enquiry is reported. Values have appreciated 3 to 4 annas per piece and selling is slightly better.

Yarns.—An improvement was noticeable at the commencement of the week, but it has not been maintained.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing of interest to report in this section, which remains quiet.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Demand from the main up-country consuming centres is poor, and clearances have consequently been small, but the tone of the bazar is very firm, and values have advanced 4 to 5 annas per 5 lb. bundle during the past fortnight. Local stocks are small and it is anticipated that with the revival of demand prices will register a further considerable advance.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mull	10½s	Rs.	4-11-0 to 4-15-0
„	12½s	„	4-14-0 to 5- 2-0
„	14½s	„	5- 1-0 to 5-5-0
„	16½s	„	5-4-0 to 5-8-0
„	20½s	„	5-11-0 to 5-15-0
„	22 s	„	5-13-0 to 5-1-0

COAL.

The New Year has started well, with active conditions prevailing, and prices on the upword trend. The raisings have been fairly good but there will be a cessation during the next few days on accunt of the closing down of the Collieries for the Bundhna and Pitta Parabs.. The shortage of wagons is worse than ever, it being practically impossible to despatch unless emergency supplies are arranged, and in consequence of the large number sanctioned there is an uncertainty in obtaining even these.

The following are the prices now ruling:—
Desherghur.—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
10 Seam Jherria.—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
Raneegunge.—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, January 8.

Heavy Goods—Since our last issue, there has been less doing in this market, and prices generally are easier. A good business is reported in Nitrate Bags for various shipments, and speculators have shown a certain amount of interest in Cornsacks for next season and Hy. C.'s for forward delivery. Otherwise, trade has been of a small miscellaneous description.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags for March at Rs. 40; D. W. Nitrates Bags for January at Rs. 35, for April at Rs. 32 and July at Rs 31; Twill Sacking 22inches/13 oz. 10 by 12 for March at Rs. 21-8-0 and for April/May at Rs. 21; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for January at Rs. 55 to Rs. 54-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 55; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 59-12-0, for January at Rs. 58-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50 by 30 in.) for January at Rs. 59; basis.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for April/June at Rs. 46. Cornsacks 2¼ lbs. (38 inches) for May at Rs. 50.

For the Colonies. Cornsacks for January at Rs. 50; to Rs. 49-8-0, for February at Rs. 49, for January/March at Rs. 49, for July/September at Rs. 45 and October/December at Rs. 43.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January at Rs. 41; Hy. C.'s for January at Rs. 49-4-0 to Rs. 50 to Rs. 49, for January/March at Rs. 47-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 42-8-0; A. Twills for January at Rs. 55-8-0, for February at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55-8-0, for May at Rs. 54, for June/July at Rs. 55; A Twill (union sewn) for April/June at Rs. 57-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for January at Rs. 49 B. Twills for April/June at Rs .46; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 56.

Hessians.—The market opened quiet after the holidays and prices during th eweek have ruled somewhat irregular. Shippers have bought a small quantity of near at hand goods while speculators have operated to a fairly large extent in the forward positions.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14-2-0, for January at Rs. 14-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 14 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-5-0, for July/September at Rs. 14, for October/December at Rs. 13-12-0.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-6-0 for early January at Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-12, for January at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for Jan./March at Rs. 18-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 18-8-0 to 18-4-0, for July/December at Rs. 18.

37 inches 10/40 for Ready at Rs. 18-12-0 basis.

45 inches 10/40 for Ready and January at Rs. 18-12-0 basis.

12/40 for February at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

Hessian Bags 56 by 28 Hd. ex 40 inches 8 ozs. for January/February at Rs. 31.

Hessain Bags 56 by 28 Hd. ex 40 inches 8 ozs. for March at Rs. 33.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for January at Rs. 33.

Cotton Packs 3 lbs. for July at Rs. 85.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Wheat Dari Indian Wheat 8/3 January March Liverpool.

Wheat Northern Manitoba Cargo No. 1 46½ January.

Gram Peas, Karachi Red, 40½ January/February.

Marzi, Karachi 41 December January.

COFFEE.

Notable feature in Mincing Lane was the advance by 8 to 10 shillings in prices of coffee. There were large buying orders for export, especially from Russia.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 12.

Sugar Trust refused bids of 15½ to 15 3/4 guilders for superior 1924 crop.

Second-hands were firm with fair transactions done in ready at 21½ guilders, February/March 21½ to 21 3/8 guilders. To-day business done in ready at 21 3/4 and in February/March delivery at 21 7/8

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 3/8 January February.

Cotton seed £12 3/8 January.

Rapeseed Toria £19 5/8 December January Hamburg.

Rapeseed Toria £19 3/8 January

Rapeseed Toria £ 19 1/8 January/February.

Rapeseed Ferozepur £19 1/4 December/January.

Cotton seed, Bombay £10½ afloat Hull.

Gingelly seed, Large White 15 per cent £25 7/8 old contract March shipment to Genoa.

PROPOSED ISMAIL COLLEG

I

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos the letter of Mr. Munshi Mahomed Khan in your to-day's issue, I am of opinion that the gentlemen does a good service to his community by his frank suggestion. The existing number of colleges is sufficient to accommodate the Muslim students, who for want of funds, are backward in education. Unless therefore the founders are in a position to start a college of their own wherein free education with free boarding and lodging can be imparted, the money I consider, will be badly spent, in that the upkeep of the institution will gut the funds if limited; whereas such funds can enlighten a number. Needless to say, they are by all means welcome to inaugurate the institution if they are in a position to meet the conditions of Mr. Munshi Mahomed Khan.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. JOSHI.

Poona, Jan. 12.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I take the liberty to suggest to H. E. the Governor that before laying down the foundation-stone of the Ismail College, he should ascertain, if, after defraying the building expenses, enough money will be left to pay all recurring charges and to give free education and free board and lodging to seventy or eighty poor Muslim boys or not. In the latter case the construction of the College building should be postponed and an appeal made to the public for contributions. Perhaps Mr. Ismail himself will be able to donate a lakh or two more.

In the meantime, scholarships should be awarded to poor deserving students which should be called "The Ismail Scholarships."

It will be wise to consult the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Paranjpye and other educationists before laying the foundation-stone in a hurry. If a free college cannot be founded, then in my humble opinion nothing will be so profitable as scholarships at present. Muslim youth stand in great need of them.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poona, Jan. 12.

AN AMERICAN OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am offering dol. 50,000 to the first man, or woman in your country or anywhere else who by prayer to any God can replace two missing teeth I have in my lower jaw. The dentists of Fort Pierce or anywhere else to be the judges of the efficacy of prayer. I am making this offer, as I understand you have men in India who can raise the dead, by prayer, and other means. I know that there are none in this country, and want to demonstrate that there are none anywhere else, and so if you will publish this in your papers over in India, I will be pleased, and should any healing be effected I will be glad to pay for it in American gold. I trust you will see this in print all over India as a challenge to everyone who believes the power of prayer greater than nature.—Yours etc.,

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

Fort Pierce, Florida.
Dec. 11, 1923.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave leave to invite the attention of the public through the medium of your paper to the fact that The Improvement Trust have recently appointed a graduate as the Secretary of the I.T. who was formerly drawing nearly Rs. 500 in the accountant General's office. But here he has been given Rs. 750.

Mr. Iyer who was better to as the Secretary and was selected out of many applicants has thus been compelled to resign in favour of the new incumbent. Mr. Iyer was of the ablest man whoever worked on the I.T. but even after working for a number of years he was not confirmed. Now the question is to why he was not confirmed and why were his services not continued. And was the new appointment made after advertisement?—Yours, etc.,

G.M. HAZARI.

SIR FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY SCHOOL AT POONA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the following querry in public interest?

Your readers will kindly recall the events of public interest during the regime of Lord Sydenham. Along with the donations for the Royal College of Science Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy had announced his intention of earmarking specially a sum of three lakhs for the foundation of a Moslem public school at Poona on the model of Rugby public school. Even the foundation of this school was laid by Lord Sydenham opposite Aga Khan's palace at Poona in 1910. Nearly thirteen years have now elapsed since the ceremony and yet the stone is lying isolated in weird condition. Will Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy make a public statement?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Poona, Jan. 12.

A SUNDAY CONCERT.

The sixteenth concert given by the Bombay Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday at the Excelsior Theatre. The soloists were M. Leopold premyslav and Mdme. Eugenie Premyslav. There was a very good audience and once more the proceeds, after expenses have been paid, will be handed over to the Orchestra Fund. The Orchestra played well, under the careful and able conductorship of Mr. Edward Behr, in the "Egmont" Overture, the Three Ballet Pieces by Rameau, arranged by Felix Mottl, and in the Concerto in Eminor for violin and Orchestra, by Mendelssohn. In the latter M. Leopold Premyslav played the solo part with complete mastery over his instrument making one forget the real difficulties of this delightful work. Madame Premyslav gave great pleasure with her brilliantly played cello solos and responded to an enthusiastic encore, as also did the violinist after his three solos "Zapateado" by Sarasate, "Preislied" by Wagner and "Scenees de Csardas" by Hubay.

M. and Mdme. Premyslav with the Symphony Orchestra will give another concert at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), January 15th, at the Excelsior Theatre.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Bombay Races: Ninth Extra Meeting.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 17.

Nomination Day for the Bombay (European) Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly.
Meeting in the interests of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Mr. Justice Fawcett's residence, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 19.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Bombay Mill-owners' Assen. Constituency.
Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 15 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Jan. 16 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Jan. 17 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Jan 18 (Fri) Sunrise 7 h 15m Sunset 6 h 24 m
Jan. 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Jan 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 26·7m., a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11.h 22.9m. a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	*16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	0	**20	26
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20	25†	7	0

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	50
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	0	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	30	22	45
Poona Mail	11	35	15	0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	18
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9	0	21	25
Madras Fast Pass.	21	35	9	0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MISTRY.—Mr. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry, Chartered Accountant at 3-30 p. m. on Monday. Funeral leaves his residence "Jer Lodge" No. 1, Club Road, Byculla at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day. Father of Dara, Framji and Nowroji Mistry.

A. E. SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The student volunteers of the Aryan Education Society's School will go about collecting funds for the school building from Monday the 14th to Sunday the 20th instant.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 1st Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 11-1-1924, between Friends Union B team and New Talim Gymnesium Hockey and ended in a win for the former by 6 goals to nil.

The 2nd Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 12th January 1924, between Fergusson College Senior Team and Fergusson College Junior team and ended in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

The 3rd Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 13th January 1924 between The Poona Parsi Gymkhana and Sportsmen Club, Kirkee and ended in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ballot held on Monday the 14th January 1924, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. A. Geddis of Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

A COAT LOST AT TOWN HALL.

Lost on the night of 12th January 1924, a ladies' navy blue serge coat containing a 2nd class season ticket, a velvet hand bag, and few rupees at the Town Hall, Bombay, in the ladies' cloak room. Finder will please communicate to Capt. F. Fonceseio, I.M.S., 465, DeMonte Street, Bandra.

A SAINT'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Pagal Haranath, a model Saint of Northern India will arrive in Bombay on Monday 14th instant by the Nagpur Mail on a short visit, and will put up at Kallicndas Keshavdas's bungalow "Krishna Kunj" Ridge Road. He is possessed of divine powers and his discourse about the greatness, and nobility of the Almighty is very impressive and interesting. A visit to His Holiness by any one, irrespective of caste and creed, is earnestly requested.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office. The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Monday (the 21st instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

The 11th lecture of the Cooperative Training Class (being held every day under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute), will be delivered by Mr. V. G. Dalvi M.A., LL.B., Barat-law on "Labourers' Societies" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall of the Social Service League, at Elphinstone Road, Parel. The lecture is open to the public.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Girgaon Dist. Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. in the Committee's office.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management will be held at the offices of this Committee at Ghaswala Building to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the letter of the B. P. C. C. affecting the District Congress Committees.

The third monthly meeting of the Council will be held on Sunday next (the 20th instant) at 8-30 am. (S.T.) to consider the following:—(1). Letter of the B. P. C. C. on the Cocanada Congress resolution regarding constructive programme. (2) To consider and pass the accounts for the year ending 30th Sep. 1923. (3.) Such other work as may be placed before the Council.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. in the Congress office.

CORONER'S COURT.

POLICE INQUIRY INTO WOMAN'S DEATH

On Sunday morning information was received at the Nagpada Police Station that Jainabai (50) a Mahomedan woman residing in 5th Kamatipura Lane with her brother, Sardar Malik, had been assalted about eight days age, and that she had succumbed to her injuries alleged to have been inflicted by a neighbour named Mulla Gulam Mahomed. The Police removed the body to the morgue and the Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Jainabai when the suspect Mulla Gulam Mahomed was present.

At the inquest Jainabai, sister-in-law of the deceased said, about nine or ten days ago at about 5 p.m. there was a quarrel between her and the wife of the suspect. The latter came to her with a shoe in her hand which was snatched away by a woman named Ashibai residing upstairs. Suspect's wife then went away and returned with a knife. That too Ashibai snatched away from her hand and took her away. The suspect then came. Witness was then cooking and deceased was seated near the staircase. The suspect went to her and gave her a slap on the face. He then gave her blows with his fists on her side. Deceased complained of pain. When witness' husband came home witness reported the matter to him. The suspect saw him and told him that if he interfered, he would stab them all. Witness husband applied a poultice to the side of the deceased.

Sardar Malik gave corroborative evidence and said that he did not inform the police of the assault because he was afraid of the suspect.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased said there was no fracture of the ribs. Deceased had suffered from pleurisy. There was pneumonia of the right lung with constipation of the lower lobe. The cause of death in his opinion was pneumonia. The blow on the back might have been the primary cause of the inflammation of the lung but the witness was not in a position to state that it was so. The blow did not cause serious local injury.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE STABBED TO DEATH.

Chunilal Kisonsing, a tin smith, residing at Two Tanks with his brother Sukharam (21) went to the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, where Sukharam was employed to enquire on Monday as to why he had not returned home. He was told by the foreman that Sukharam was taken to the Dadar Police Station. When Chunilal went there, he learnt that Sukharam was dead and his body was removed to the morgue.

Sukharam had stab wounds on his person alleged to have been inflicted on him by three persons named (1) Govind Raoji, (2) Genoo Vishram, and (3) Shima Pandu.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday when all the there suspects were present.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination, said he found an incised wound on the back on the left side which was not serious. There was another incised wound between the sixth and the seventh left ribs close to the breast bone. The wound had passed to the right, pierced the heart and penetrated the right chamber of the heart at its margin. The cause of death was the stab wound of the chest involving the heart. The weapon used was narrow bladed and sharp edged, such as a knife.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARAS WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Mazgaon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. L. Thakker acting additional Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department charged (1) Mahomed Tolikhan and (2) Guldun Khan Kaistar Khan, both Pathans, with importing 15lbs. and 35 tolas of charas valued at Rs. 1031-14-0 from Peshwar to Bombay on the 7th instant without a license.

The evidence showed that the first accused took delivery of a fruit parcel at the Grant Road station at 1-30 p.m. on the 7th instant which when opened was found to contain "charas". The accused was arrested and on his making a statement Inspector Hudson went to a room in Sankh Street and arrested the second accused as the person who had given the railway receipt to the first accused on the strength of which the first accused took delivery of the parcel. The receipt bore fictitious names of both the sender and the receiver and as it was a perishable article delivery was given to the first accused. Inquiries were made but persons whose names stood in the receipt could not be traced.

The first accused said that he did not know what the parcel contained as he was sent by the second accused to take delivery of it.

The second accused said that he got the railway receipt in a letter addressed to him from Peshwar, He admitted one previous conviction.

The Magistrate after taking into consideration the evidence discharged the first accused for want of guilty knowledge and convicted and sentenced the second accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 800 or in default to suffer further hard labour for four months.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Sakharam charged Bidharam Ramkishore with rash and negligent driving.

On the 8th of December last at about 12-45 p.m. one Gopal Bema was driving his gharry along Hornby Road from the direction of Flora Fountain to Bori Bunder. When he came at the junction of the Outrum Road and Hornby Road he saw a motor driven by the accused coming from the opposite direction waiting to enter Outrum Road. He therefore signalled the accused to stop which the latter failed to do. As a result he collided with the complainant's gharry at the end of Navsari Building and knocked down the horse, which was severely injured and had to be ultimately shot by the police.

The defence of the accused was that he wanted to go to the Navsari Building and was taking a turn when the complainant came and collided with his car.

On the evidence His Worship convicted the accused disbelieving his defence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 80.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. Kapadia appeared for the complainant and Mr. K. F. Nariman for the defence.

GAMBLING IN A PUBLIC PLACE.

At the Mazgaon Police Court Bombay yesterday before a bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. R. M. Mistry and Mr. S. B. Bilimoria presided over by the latter, Narsullah, a dock labourer, was charged with gambling in the Queen game in a public place.

The evidence showed that at about 2-30 p.m. on Sunday the accused was engaged in his trick of three cards including the Queen at Clerk Road when he was arrested by Police constable No. D. 1433 with rupee one in cash.

The accused pleaded guilty and he was fined Rs. 10 or in default ordered to suffer hard labour for one week.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Mrs. L. Campos, Linen Room keeper, St. George's Hospital, Fort, complained to the police that one Mrs. Ivy Watson residing at Fern House, Colaba Causeway, and passing as Mrs. Ivy Bowhill cheated her with false pretences and borrowed from her over Rs. 50 without disclosing that she was an undischarged insolvent. As summons was accordingly issued against Mrs. Ivy Watson *alias* Mrs. Ivy Bowhill and the hearing of the case came off yesterday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The Prosecution case was that the complainant Mrs. L. Campos was in the wards of the St. George's Hospital as a patient from the 26th November to 26th December 1923. During that period the accused introduced herself to the complainant as Mrs. Ivy Bowhill, a widow with considerable means of her own which were invested in various Banks of Bombay and yielded her a monthly interest of Rs. 300. She also stated that she was employed as a Secretary to one of the Directors of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd. and was drawing a salary of Rs. 250 per month. She stated she was a widow and had two children from her second husband. She stated that her name was Mrs. Bowhill.

After the complainant had obtained discharged from the wards, Mrs. Bowhill borrowed from her Rs. 10 plus Rs. 20 plus Rs. 20, in all until the end of December 1923 Rs. 50, under the plea that she could not get her cheque book or draw any money from the Bank as they were closed, as well as that Mr. Lang a friend of her was out of Bombay on account of Christmas Holidays. The accused also wrote various letters to the complainant which were exhibited.

In the meantime the accused being desirous to rent a room and being short of money was anxious to sell her piano which had cost her Rs. 850 for Rs. 450. The accused knew that the complainant was in the market for a piano of no more value than Rs. 300 and therefore requested the complainant to purchase the piano saying that the piano belonged to her. So the complainant sent her daughter Miss Olive Campos to inspect the piano at Messrs. Soundy & Co. The piano was shown and was found to be in perfect order and the complainant agreed to purchase it for Rs. 300. Next day the accused went to the complainant and asked for the price. The complainant paid her Rs. 250 after deducting the sum of Rs. 50 which she had given to the accused. The accused passed receipt for the full amount of Rs. 300. As the piano did not arrive the complainant through her daughter sent a letter to Messrs. Soundy & Co., on the 5th January when it was found out that the piano was valued at Rs. 1,550 and that it was a new one belonging to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The complainant Mrs. L. Campos owing to her illness could not appear. Her daughter, Miss Olive Campos appeared instead and corroborated the above statement.

At this stage the accused explained that the complainant misunderstood her and denied that she told the complainant that the piano belonged to her. She said she was willing to pay up the amount and asked the Court for time.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay up the amount by the 25th instant.

FINAL OF CROSS COUNTRY RUN

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Jan. 13.

The final of Cross Country Run open to Indian units was run on Saturday over the same five miles' course as the group final on Wednesday. The 1st Royal Sappers and Miners were again winners, defeating the 1st and 5th Mahrattas from Secunderabad. Sapper Parmeshwar Chetty was the first man in once more, his time on this occasion being 30 mins. 40 secs. To teams contesting the final of British units run were Royal West Kents from Poona and North Staffords from Secunderabad. North Staffords won the race, Pte. Taylor first man in, covering the course in 32 mins. General Richardson presented the Cups to the winning teams.

BONUS TO MILL-WORKERS.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. S. K. Bole, H. A. Talcherkar and Dr. S. W. Patil Secretaries of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha waited on Captain Sassoon, President, of the Mill Owners Association Mr. Malony the Secretary and Mr. Stones Superintendent also were present. The Secretaries had forwarded a resolution which was passed at a meeting of mill operatives which recommended for the consideration of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. The desirability of paying at least some bonus in appreciation of the services of the operatives during the previous years when mills earned fabulous profits. The deputation of the K. H. Sabha put up the case of mill-hands and urged the necessity of the award of bonus for the past services notwithstanding the present hard condition of mill-industry. The President discussed with the member the losses sustained by mill-owners on account of the unexpected rise in the prices of cotton and the dumping of textile products in the markets. He whilst mentioning the facts was very sympathetic about the mill-hands case, but was unable to find out any way to meet the proposal of the K. H. Sabha, especially at a time when mill-owners were thinking of either curtailing the wages or the working hours of the mills.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which A. B. Oliphant and D. E. Delacy, partners of Messrs. Bullen and Company, Stock and Exchange brokers were prosecuted by the police on a charge of criminal breach of trust. It was alleged that Mr. B. A. Martin, Agent of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company at Fenchgunge deposited with the accused, coal shares worth about Rs. 58,000 and that the accused without his knowledge mortgaged or sold the shares. The accused had pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Roxburgh convicted them and in the course of his judgment said: "I think it is substantially correct that Delacy was led by Oliphant, without being fully aware of what he was doing. As regards the last transaction at the end of August, Delacy can have less excuse, however. The Magistrate sentenced Oliphant to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Delacy to six months rigorous imprisonment.

FRONTIER SITUATION

REPORTED SURRENDER OF NOTORIOUS AJAB

(Associated Press.)
PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

Much interest has been aroused by reports which have reached Peshawar from Tribal territory that the notorious Ajab and some at least of his companions have surrendered to the Afghan Hakim I Ala at Nazian. Full confirmation and particulars are at present lacking.

NEWS OF SURRENDER OF AJAB AND KOHAT GANG CONFIRMED

(Associated Press.)
PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

It is now confirmed that Ajab and others of the Kohat murder gang have surrendered to the Afghan Government, and have been removed to Kabul.

The Landi Kotal murderers are still at large.

KATHIAWAD DACOITS.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER GANG.

(Associated Press.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

Since the capture of Mir Khan and his gang, the operations against dacoits in North Gujarat and Cutch have been concentrated on the notorious gang of Miana outlaws. These operations have now ended in a brilliant success for which the credit is due to Mr. Lang, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar. The entire gang, including many notorious leaders and outlaws, Mulu Karsan and others, surrendered with arms and ammunition to Mr. Lang on the 12th instant at Bagasra in Kathiawar.

DACOITIES IN JHALOD TALUKA.

PEOPLE AT MERCY OF GANGS.

(Associated Press.)
JHALOD, Jan. 14.

In the early hours of Saturday, the 12th instant, a gang of about forty men committed dacoity on the shop of a Bania and an adjacent hut of a Bhil in village Shhasia, Taluka Jhalod, Panch Mahals district. About eight or nine men and women who were sleeping in the two houses were not molested and were not able to raise an alarm. The shop chowkidar, however, raised an alarm whereupon he was belaboured by the robbers with lathis. Several other villagers on hearing the alarm ran to the assistance of the raided houses, but they were repulsed by three shots. The gang removed ornaments mostly silver from ears and necks of the women and men and made away with cash, cloth, ornaments and other things worth about Rs. 250 and injured several persons. The gang tried to set fire to the shop, but one of them was kind enough to remonstrate with his fellows attempting it and put out himself before it was too late. The gang made off to the limit of the Banswada State.

ANOTHER DACOITY.

A similar dacoity was committed in the village of Timachi only four miles off on another Bania's shop about two weeks ago. This case was, however, not reported to the police.

Several petty robberies are taking place on this side, but the majority of them go unreported and therefore unnoticed by the authorities. Unless the police authorities of the adjacent native states of Banswada and Dungarpur co-operate heartily with the British District police these gangs of miscreants cannot possibly be brought to book.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The United Provinces, Central Circle 11th January 1924.—Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal. Crushing of sugarcane is in progress. Conditions are normal.

Bihar and Orissa.—12th January. There is no change.

Bengal.—12th January 1924. Light scattered showers fell in the Burdwan Division. Elsewhere there was proctically no rain. Reaping of Winter paddy still continues in some districts Threshing also continues. Standing Spring crops are doing fairly well.

Assam, 14th January 1924.—Outturn of Winter rice, cotton, sugarcane, rape and mustard are normal.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

The Offg. Controller of the Currency issues the following statement for the Press:—

	Remittances during the month of December 1923	Total remittances from 1st April 1923 to 31st December 1923.
Sterling purchases in India	1,300,000	10,935,000
India	1,300,000	10,935,000
Sterling taken over in London	...	1,302,709
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	...	5,847,773
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury	...	...
Council Bills	494,113	8,116,471
Total ...	1,794,113	26,202,203(a)

(a) Of this amount £7 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

"The members of the District Association offer their hearty greetings to Mr. Vinayakrao Sawarkar on his release from jail and wish him speedy recovery from weakness and long life to serve the motherland."

A Hyderabad (Sind) message of January 14th says:—A fracas occurred here on Saturday between some residents of Hirabad quarter and medical students of the Sind Medical School in which two of the former were somewhat seriously injured. The cause of disturbance is said to be insult offered by medical students to some pardhanashin ladies at a religious gathering. The matter is under police investigation.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE SPORTS.

CARIAPPA WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual athletic meeting of the St. Xavier's College was held on the Cooperage on Monday afternoon, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhai, presiding. There was a large crowds of students and guests who all enjoyed a good day's sport. Cariappa was by far the best athlete of the day and secured the championship with five first places and a second and third.

There were no less than 17 events on the programme in three of which Lady students took part and created considerable amount of excitement. But best amusement of the day was to come during the Professors' race, when chatties were broken by the professors who were blindfolded. Mr. Byramji the President proved the best in this game and was cheered for his performance. In the course of a little speech Rev. Fr. Devine spoke highly of the President and thanked him for the nice cups which the latter had presented to the College. Mrs. Byramji then kindly distributed the prizes. Hearty cheers for the President and Mrs Byramji and other prominent members of the College terminated the proceedings.

100 YDS. FLAT RACE.—M. Appachoo 1, Shirodkar 2, H. B. Kabir 3. Runs.

LONG JUMP.—Cariappa 1, Katrecha 2, and Batliwalla 3. Dist 17 ft. 11 ins.

HIGH JUMP.—Katrecha 1, Batliwalla 2, and Cariappa 3. Hft. 5'-2" ins.

220 YDS. FLAT RACE.—Cariappa 1, Kabir 2, and Appachoo 3.

120 YDS. HURDLE RACE.—Cariappa 1, Shirodkar 2, and J. Mascarenhas 3.

SLOW CYCLE RACE.—Phatarpakar 1, H. DeSouza 2, and Kirtane 3.

QUARTER MILE.—Kabir 1, Cariappa 2, and D'Costa 3.

ONE MILE CYCLE RACE.—N. Leontzini 1, Nazir 2, Katrak 3.

¼ MILE RACE.—Cariappa 1, J. Victoria 2, and R. Mowjee 3.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—Sethna 1, Sullivan 2, and Batliwalla 3.

ONE MILE RACE.—Cariappa 1, Mowjee 2, and Parulkar 3.

Cariappa obtained the following challenged cups:—

The Hon. Phiroze Sethna's Cup for 100 yds.
The Hon. C. V. Mehta's Cup for one mile.
The Hon. Major Fernandes' Cup for Hurdles.
Mr. J. B. Petit's Cup for 220 yds. Race.
Prof. K. T. Shah's Cup for ¼ mile Race.
Rev. Fr. Rector Cup for the best Athlete of the day.
The Hon. Justice Kajiji's Cup for Cycle Race to N. Leontzini.
T. M. Dholakhia's Cup for ½ Mile Race to H. B. Kabir.
Rev. Fr. Blatter's Cup for High Jump to Katrecha.
The President's cup for Putting the Shot to M. D. Sethna.

In addition to these prizes prizes for other tournaments like Chess, Badmington, Ping-Pong were also distributed.

MADRAS RACES

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 14.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

A high weight handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th, divisions, 4 and 5 years old.

Zemindar of Sivaganga's DURABLE 7-12, White 1
Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 8-4, S Meekings 2
P. Pogose's SACK THE LOT, 7-12 J Meekings 3

Also Ran: Scindia 8-3.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 25 and Rs. 21.

PERSIAN PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arabs other than those classified in the second division.

Ahmed Hazamy's REVOLVER 9-9 Wragg ... 1
D. A. Cama's AEROLECTRIC 8-13 J Day ... 2
Zemindar of Sivaganga's SPECIAL 8-10, Fozard 3
Mr. Wahab's SULTAN 9-0 J Meekings 4

Also Ran:—Johur 9-7. Aeroplane 8-8, Rapheal 8-1, Azambush 7-10, Department 7-9, Mathatbeg 7-6, Mahdir 7-3, Duke of Sparta 7-0.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 37 and Rs. 64.

THE COUNTRY-BRED PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Handicap for C. B. horses 3 years old and upwards at the time of starting.

Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 10-1, Thompson 1
M M Hussain's BLACK TOP 9-7 Babajan ... 2
Zemindar of Sivagang's CRIDILLO 7-0 Siely 3
The Rajah of Bobbili's APPLICATR 8-5, Donnelly 4
*Dead heat.

Also Ran:—The Knut 10-1, Discarded 9-8, Miss Twistum 8-13, Blackrock 8-6, Applause 8-4, Fearless 8-10, Ven 7-12.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 57 and Rs. 60.

THE DEOMAR CUP. Distance about 1 mile.

Handicap for Arabs ponies, 14/0 and under.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8-9 Hewitt 1
Lokhandawalla's SILVER CLOUD 8-12 Thompson 2
Sir Ismail Sait's KLETITOR 8-12 H. McQuade 3
Gulam Mohamed Jusub's FAVIL 8-5, Wragg 4

Also Ran:—Black Prince 9-2, Limerick 8-13 Cock-Eye 8-9, Goodnight 8-2, Favourite 8-2.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 39.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP. Distance about 1 Mile.

Handicap for Horses in the third Division.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesche Dart's CHEERY GIRL 8-7 Wragg 1
Maharaja of Mysore's KING'S DAUGHTER 7-5 S. Meekings 2
P. C. Fernandos' GRAND PRIX 7-10 Siely 3
Sirdar Lakhmikantaraj Urs' HIGH ROAD 9-0, Donnelly 4

Also Ran:—Tete Monte 9-6, Wee Dote 9-2, Abajala 8-13, Cracknel 8-12, Millmount 8-11, Dipthong 8-1, Thunder 8-2 Lord Jim 8-1, Biderdown 7-13 Bathurst 7-12 Royal Jewel 7-7 Warburton 7-7 Sandra 7-6, Ulster Maid 7-6.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 24 and Rs. 89.

THE SAHARA PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Handicap for Arabs in the second division.

W. I. T. C Classification.

A. R. Dakeel's NAPOLEON 7-8 White 1
A Sattar's EMPEROR 7-12 H McQuade 2
Goorjee Yacoob's NIMBLE 7-13 Clarke ... 3
Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY 8-2 S Meekings 4

Also Ran:—Model 8-9, Peninsula 8-8, Hoojaz 7-6.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 28, and Rs. 31.

THE PETHACHI CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

A Handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Mr. Yunus' BOSWORTH 9-4 H. McQuade ... 1
Mr. Deomar's FAIREKNIGHT 7-12 Donnelly 2
J. O. Robinson's DAFFUM 8-3 J Meekings 3
Mr. Brendon's CHATTY TALES 7-12 Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Low Forse 9-12, Ylinger 9-8, Way of an Eagle 9-4, Jimdandy 9-3, Milkmaid 8-13, Toy Symphony 8-11, Exton 7-12, New Hall 7-11, Presteau 7-8 Colby 70.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 28 and Rs. 39.

Mr. Mahammad Taqi, a non-co-operator vakil of Delhi, has resumed practice. He had suffered imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ANOTHER BIG OUTSIDER
ON WEDNESDAY
DON'T FAIL TO CONSULT US

Last Saturday's selection contained:—
WINS:—Some Surprise. Perambulator bracket, Bell Metal, Salsette.
PLACES:—Officer, Young Tara, Anzan, Perambulator, Danzig, Vazirulmulk.
Tips can be had at Rs. 10 from:—
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY
DARYA MAHAL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

9TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT.

Wednesday Jan. 16, 1st Race at 2-30 p.m.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—6 Furlongs 4f Yards. (Handicap Horses II Div.)
Winner Rs. 5,000, Second, Rs. 1500, Third Rs. 1000.

Belvedere 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-13, Boscobe 8-10, Scribble 8-7, Courier 8-5, Rackle 8-4, Husky 8-4, Magical Mike 8-2, Ulster Lad 7-13, Daphnis 7-8, Wood Harmony 7-8, Voltage 7-8.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs 41 Yards. (Handicap for Horses.)
Winner Rs. 2500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.

Ctesiphon 9-9, White Fang 9-6, Booklore 8-8 Fun of the Fayre 8-6, French Furze 8-5, Flight Errant 8-4, Mary's Lamb 7-12, Expectant 7-8, Lady Rita 7-7, Miserable 7-5, Prince Hamed 7-4, Sarina 7-1, Green Bitter 6-13.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—1 Mile Div. I.—(Terms Arab Horses III Div.)
Winner Rs. 1000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Aerial Mail 9-7, Gulmarg 9-4, Hera 9-6, Rising Star 9-3, Vasil 9-0, Lucknow 9-0, Cairo 9-0, Nadir Shah 8-12, Sahoo 8-9, Eed 8-8, Arabistan 8-6, Little Joker 7-13, Hillah 7-13, General 7-7

THE MAHIM PLATE.—1 Mile. Handicap Arabs I and II Div.)
Winner Rs. 4000, second Rs. 1250, third Rs. 750.

Krushan 10-4, Karikata 9-11, Dartmoor 9-3, Cessation 8-13, Silver Streak 8-7, Mentor 8-5, Red Flower 8-0, Alder 7-13, Portcullis 7-9, Zohal 7-9, Wadi 7-7, Apollo 7-7, Crown Prince 7-6, Khayum 7-5, Triumph 7-0

The ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—1 Mile. (Handicap Horses III Div.)
Winner Rs. 2500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.

Rakings 9-10, Mollah 9-4, Talma 8-13, Somaali 8-13, Blackwater 8-13, Glass Rock 8-9, Allensmore II 8-7, Lady Loo 8-5, Dollarina 7-10, Jovial 7-7, Old Chris 7-3, Floral Fete 7-0.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—6 Furlongs 4f Yards Div. I. (Terms Arab Ponies III Div.)
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THE BELLASIS PLATE.—6 Furlongs 4f Yards. Div. II. (Terms Arab Ponies III Div.)
Winner Rs. 1000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Kamel 9-4, Paleface 9-0, Express 9-0, Vasco 9-0, Zaidan 9-0, Clinker 9-0, Watee 9-0, Tamiat 9-0, Rex 9-0, Bakhit 8-10, Shahin 8-10, Sylvanmore 8-9, Haroon 8-8, Kasid Karim 8-6, Muzved 8-6, Last Day 8-2, Subeck 7-8.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—1 Mile Div. II. (Terms Arab Horses III Div.)
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1924.
(676th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NOBLE LEADER.

"I sat outside marvelling at the exhibitions I had witnessed of high-mindedness, forgiveness, chivalry and love transcending ordinary human nature and what a mercy it was that the Non-Cooperation movement should have had a leader of such serene vision and sensitiveness to honour."—Mr. Srinivas Sastri.

To-day all India is united in one common, heartfelt prayer for the speedy restoration to health of its most beloved leader after the operation which has been pronounced by medical experts to have been successful. We drew attention yesterday to the tremendous risk the British Government have run in keeping in their hands as prisoner one who is the most precious asset for the cause of peace and reconciliation in India and the East. The crisis in the life of the Mahama, which happily has passed, gives them an opportunity to put themselves in the right with India and the world by immediately announcing his release, a step which, as the message from our Delhi correspondent says, is considered likely in certain circles. Whatever they may do or may not do, in every Indian mind today there is no thought but that of the Mahatma; and all India, as we have said, is united in one common heartfelt prayer for his speedy recovery. It was not a mere accident that the first Indian to give to his anxious countrymen an account of the thoughts uppermost in the mind of the Mahatma before the operation, should have been Mr. Sastri. Mr. Sastri, it will be remembered, was the first among, fortunately very few, Indians, to support the mad act of Government in arresting the Mahatma. Yet, among the three friends from Poona whom the Mahatma wished to see before he was operated upon was Mr. Sastri. The choice reveals the rare nobility of the great leader's character to which no more beautiful tribute has been paid than that contained in the words of Mr. Sastri which we have quoted at the head of this article and which describe Mr. Sastri's feelings after his conversation with the Mahatma just before the operation. This is how he describes the conversation:

"As the operation room was being got ready, the doctors went out and I found myself nearly alone with the Mahatma. After a remark or two of a purely personal nature I asked him whether he had anything particular to say. I noticed a touch of eagerness as he replied, as though he was waiting for an opportunity to say something. "If there is an agitation," he said, "for my release after the operation, which I do not wish, let it be on proper lines. My quarrel with the Government is there and will continue so long as the originating causes exist. Of course there can't be any conditions. If Government think they have kept me long enough they may let me go. That would be honourable. If they think I am an innocent man and that my motives have been good, that while I have a deep quarrel with the Government I love Englishmen and have many friends amongst them, they may release me. But it must not be on false issues. Any agitation must be kept on proper non-violent lines. I then pressed him again for a message to his people, his followers o the country. He was surprisingly firm on this subject. He said he was a prisoner of Government and he must observe the prisoner's code of honour scrupulously. He was supposed to be civilly dead. He had no knowledge of outside events and he could not have anything to do with the public and so he had no message."

History records few more touching and ennobling scenes than that depicted in these words; it recalls another enacted in the Ahmedabad Court twenty-two months ago when the prisoner at the bar addressing the judge said: "I am here, therefore, to invite and submit to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen." Where is the Indian, who, picturing the Mahatma on his sick bed, can avoid tears of pride and shame—pride in the possession of a leader, nobler and greater than any who, in all history, led men on to freedom, and shame that he has shown himself to be unworthy of such a leader, a fact proved by that leader's imprisonment for twenty-two long months? It is not given to any of us to exhibit the same high-mindedness, forgiveness, chivalry and love transcending ordinary human nature as the Mahatma shows. But it is given to everyone of us to be worthy of him by remaining true, while carrying on the struggle for freedom, to the essential principles of the great movement he inaugurated, whatever the temptations that may beset our path.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

In a pamphlet entitled: "Protection to the Indian Iron and Steel Industry" Prof. K. T. Shah has made out, on behalf of the Fiscal Reform League, India, an unanswerable case for the protection of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry. Though in form a simple, straightforward statement of the case of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry for protection, Mr. Shah's pamphlet of thirty-five odd pages is in reality an exhaustive reply to those scare-mongers on the other side of India who had put up Mr. Pilcher of the "Statesman" to make up a case against the protection of the Indian industry. Mr. Shah proceeds with the statement of the scientific principle of protection to native infant industry, on the orthodox authority of List and Mill, and buttresses that statement with the practical observations of the Indian Fiscal Commission as to the conditions under which protection could and should be granted to industries in India. He then goes on to analyse the particular case for the Indian Iron and Steel Industry, not, be it noted, as the case of an isolated firm of ironmasters ii India, but as a comprehensive consideration for the entire country. This method of dealing with the subject has its undoubted merit in that it represents the case to be, not the selfish outcry of an individual interest, but the considered demand for a national improvement. On the other hand, the method has certain limitations, which might quite possibly be exaggerated out of all proportion by the protagonists of a change in the fiscal policy of India. Mr. Shah has certainly been wise in omitting all reference, from his pamphlet, to the services said to have been rendered to the State by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, during the late war, for he tacitly assumes that the case for protection of an entire industry would needlessly suffer if based, even in part, upon emotional considerations of past service. There is no room for philanthropy in politics, and if the Indian Iron and Steel Industry cannot justly demand and obtain protection on its own merits of an indispensable adjunct to the normal peaceful development of the country, it would be as well for such an industry not to make any demand for protection at all.

But we doubt if Prof. Shah has been equaly wise in basing his scientific and practical case on the assumption of an industry organised on the basis of internal competition. There are, as facts stand today, no great rival establishments to challenge competition with the Tata concern. The hypothesis of an internal competition as sufficient to avoid the burden of the consumer, which Mr. Shah does not entirely deny, is difficult to substantiate; and unless the guarantees Mr. Shah speaks of in the concluding pages of the pamphlet are adequately secured in advance, it may be doubted if the automatic brake of an internal competition would suffice to moderate the cupidity of a private, capitalistic producer. The case is the more dangerous,—and Prof. Shah is not unaware of the danger,—when we notice that the Indian Steel and Iron Industry, as organised to-day, is in a position to bring about a horizontal as well as a vertical combination that might cost the the community very dear, indeed, if the guarantees adumberated by the learned professor are utterly ignored. Mr. Shah has noticed that the Tata Iron and Steel Company are already in agreement with the principal consumers of steel goods in India to sell at price on a long term basis which would substantially moderate the burden of the protection. But while this argument may be legitimately advanced as reducing the real burden of Protection in India, we cannot forget the other side of that argumentt, viz\ that every one of the subsidiary companies engaged at Jamshedpur in further working up the steel produced by the Tata concern is indebted for its capital in part or wholly to the Tata concern; and is, thterefore, exposed to the danger of a combine which is the greatest danger to be guarded against by a country deliberately adopting a change in its fiscal policy towards a protectionist side. A monopoly of production of the finished steel in all its various descriptions is bound to re-enact the history of the United States Steel Corporation in that country; and unless we obtain some kind of a guarantee that the capitalist's profits shall be definitely limited,—say to a maximum of 15 per cent.—in consideration of the consent of the community to shoulder such a burden as protection undoubtedly involves, we think the reaction against the policy of protecting the Indian industry will be as quick as it is bound to be furious.

Prof. Shah has considered in detail the argument of the burden on the consumer, and has apparently come to the conclusion that the burden either does not exist in some cases, or it is greatly exaggerated, or that it is capable of being safeguarded against. His contention about the jute industry being in an intrenched position of a monopoly, which could well afford to bear the burden, even supposing it materialises, cannot quite apply to the case of the cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad; but in their case Mr. Shah holds that there is ample room for internal economies, if only in the suppression of the corruption said to prevail in the premier Bombay industry, which would more than offset the burden of these strong consumers. But the argument is not equally convincing with regard to the users of small mechanical contrivances, or implements, who, like the ordinary Indian agriculturist, are still poor enough to deserve consideration in any attempt at a revision of our national fiscal policy; and it is surprising how Mr. Shah should have omitted any reference to this the hardest of all the cases before him. Probably he holds that the average increase in cost of a standard agricultural instrument of the type normally used by the Indian agriculturist will be so small, particularly in view of and after allowing for the normal lifetime of such an instrument, that the increase is not sufficient to deny the minimum of protection that the Iron and Steel Industry of India can legitimately expect. We would rather suggest that the best safeguard of the agriculturists' interests will be found in a co-operative organisation for each province which will contract with the Tata Company, for deliveries at a reasonable price, somewhat in the same manner as the subsidiary companies have already contracted with the parent stock for the delivery of steel at the mean of prices between the F.O.B. quotations at New York or at Middleborough, so that the real burden of protection may be avoided. It would be to the interests as much of the producer of steel goods as to the consumers in such small quantities to help organise the consuming classes so that wholesale transactions may be guaranteed in advance and price increases could be suitably hedged with the least incidence of the burden.

Notes of the Day.

Meeting India Half Way.

Col. Wedgwood, whose appointment as the Secretary of State for India in the new Labour Cabinet that will come into being during this week, is most likely, has left us in no doubt, *in words*, as to what the Labour Party intends to do as regards India. "India would prove the test of the Labour Government", he declared; and he could not have made a truer statement. The Labour Party stands for freedom and justice and nowhere have freedom and justice been more cruelly denied in the British Empire than in India. Col. Wedgwood himself describes the aim of the Labour Party as the creation of "the British Commonwealth of the people of the various colours and the free union of free peoples." But it is not the definition of the aim, but the method pursued in carrying it out which will be the crucial test of Labour in respect of India. The Labour Party, according to Col. Wedgwood, hopes to fulfil the test "by accelerating the conversion of India into a self-governing Dominion" and this acceleration depends, he added, "not merely on matters of finance, defence and internal order but the winning of Indian Nationalists by meeting them half way." Col. Wedgwood has gone to the root of the matter in emphasising that what is essential is a reconciliation with the people, that is, with their accredited representatives. But Col. Wedgwood has mistaken the purpose of the Indian struggle for freedom by imagining that it admits of compromise on the basis of meeting half way. The Indian people have fixed the minimum of their demands because they are confident of the justice of their cause. There is no room for bargaining, but the Indian people are prepared to be convinced by an appeal to reason, which regards India's freedom as the supreme interest, that their demands are unjust. This is the only manner in which India can be reconciled to Britain.

The Crime of Colour.

If "Swarajya" of Madras is correctly informed, Lord Willingdon's Government have perpetrated an act of flagrant injustice towards an Indian member of the I. M. S. merely because of the colour of his skin. Our contemporary understands that Colonel Chaudhuri, who in point of seniority of service stands next only to the Surgeon-General and who has an unbroken record of distinguished service, including that of saving a European officer's life at the risk of his own, has been superseded by junior European officer in the Service. The latest supersession is in respect of the Principalship of the Madras Medical College, which recently fell vacant. According to "Swarajya", Colonel Chaudhuri was actually informed by the Surgeon-General that he had been appointed Principal of the College, but shortly afterwards a junior European officer was appointed to the post under the Governor's own seal and sanction. It is stated that the Minister-in-charge withheld his consent at the last moment to Col. Chaudhuri's appointment, but whether he did so on his own initiative or because of pressure from higher official sources hostile to the claims of the brown skin is not known.

Late Sir P. Arunachalam.

The sudden death of Sir Ponnambulam Arunachalam removes from the public life of Ceylon perhaps the most distinguished veteran worker in the cause of the social and political advancement of his countrymen. As a member of the Ceylon Civil Service he rose to occupy the highest post it was possible for a son of the soil to aspire to and after his retirement from official duties he identified himself heart and soul with the national movement in the island, the initiative for which came not a little from himself. In spite of the honours literally showered on him by both the Government and the people, Sir Ponnambulam retained to the last the simplicity of character and singleness of purpose which characterised his private and public life from the very beginning. A delightful picture of young Arunachalam as a student at Cambridge is drawn by Mr. Edward Carpenter in his "My Days and Dreams", which gives the reader a glimpse of the qualities which were just beginning to germinate in the Ceylonese patriot. Recalling the several occasions on which he came across Arunachalam in England both as a student and as a Government servant, Mr. Carpenter writes: "On these occasions, . . . whether he was conversing with the humblest of my friends at Millthorpe or at Sheffield, or with high officials and "great ladies" in London his manners had always just the same charming frankness and grace about them, which established at once the *human* relation as the paramount thing. And yet this man, whose artistic culture and practical knowledge of the world was miles above most people he met, had often to suffer from the boorish rudeness of Anglo-Indians in his own land, or of belated Britishers on board-ship. Alas! for the vulgarity of my countrymen!"

An Anecdote.

Mr. Carpenter relates an amusing anecdote which reveals in a striking manner the simplicity of life as well as the strength of will of the departed Ceylonese leader. He writes:—

"Being a guest on some occasion at a Mansion House dinner he was duly of course introduced to the various bigwigs present, and took his seat with the rest; but immediately caused consternation (being a vegetarian) by refusing turtle-soup and other carnivorous dishes in favour of spinach, potatoes and the like, and finally nearly wrecked the whole show by asking for a glass of water! Such a thing had never been heard of before. Waiters hurried to and fro, but water could not be found; and at last, with many apologies, he was asked to put up with a bottle of Apollinaris ("Whiskey, Sir, with it?" "No, thank you")!"

The Ceylonese have, indeed, lost a leader and worker whom they could ill spare at the present juncture in the affairs of their country.

"Facilities."

Since the Rent Act came into force some landlords have invented a number of devices to extract more rent from their poor tenants, such as receiving *pugree* money, passing false receipts, showing less rent than that actually received and letting the premises at high rents for purposes different from those actually shown in the plans submitted to the municipal authorities. The other day a case of this kind came before the Municipal Corporation. About two hundred tenants of different buildings in Chunam Lane complained to the Corporation and sought the removal of the nuisance caused by motor car workshops located in a new building. The tenants in the course of their complaint said that the proprietors of the workshops were using the public road as "a common workshop", that the working of the motor cycle engines caused deafening noises which shattered their nerves and that the trial runs of the motor cycles and cars were likely to prove fatal to the children playing on the road and pedestrians. The complaint has been referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks and in the meantime the nuisance complained of continues to the annoyance of the tenants, although it is more than two months since the complaint was sent. Though we do not wish to say anything in regard to the proverbial slowness with which the municipal machinery moves, may we suggest to the Municipal Commissioner to enquire if the ground floor, where the motor car workshops complained of are located, was indicated as intended for such use in the original plan submitted to the Municipality? If it was not so indicated, who is responsible for allowing this latitude all this time to the landlord which has caused and is causing so much annoyance to so many tenants of Chunam Lane? Any such breach of municipal law is visited with severe punishment upon the defaulting landlord and the Corporation would do well to insist on the Commissioner revealing the name of the officer who afforded this facility to this particular landlord.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(BY DR. SYUD MAHMUD.)

As for commerce and trade no preference or privilege is on record as having been given to the Muslims over the Hindus. Moreover, the Mussalman rulers of Hindustan had an instinctive objection to the exportation of silver and gold. They were anxious that all the money should be spent in the country and no portion of it should be allowed to be taken to a foreign land. "The Great Mogul," says Taverner, "does not wish the money to leave his country, very seldom granted permission to their nobles to go and live at Mecca with their riches". Then another foreign historian who wrote his work in the latter part of the thirteen century, Abdullah Wassaf, thus writes of India and its prosperity:—"Since the days of Adam till the present, from East to West or from North to South, there has never been a country, to which people export gold, silver, commodities and curiosities, and from which in exchange, they bring away only thorns, drugs, dust, pebbles and various aromatic roots, and from which money has never been sent to any place for the purchase of goods." Alas! the process has now been reversed since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Yet another foreign traveller, the famous Ibn Batuta, writes of Mahomed Tuglak's reign: "The country abounds in riches. The King never allows the wealth of the country to go out and if any one perchance takes it out of the country he is bound, so goes the superstition, to suffer through unforseen circumstances".

How very keen the Muslim sovereigns were to have the money of Hindustan spent in the country itself is proved by a letter of Aurangzeb to his private secretary. The event becomes all the more instructive because Aurangzeb is regarded by the Europeans as well as by the Hindus, as a most short-sighted ruler whose care and energy were devoted rather to please the Mahomedan saints than to benefit his own country and subjects. "Having heard of the great wealth of Hindustan, the Shariff-i-Mecca, sent me an envoy for receiving money from me..... But why should the money not be distributed among the poor of this country (India)? The manifestation of God is reflected in every place. We are nearer to God than even to the pulse of neck."

Indians First.

This observation, coming as it does from Aurangzeb offers a powerful confirmation of the fact that even that monarch, however misguided may have been his activities in other directions, was fully alive to and vigorously upheld the great traditions set up by his ancestors of merging themselves amongst their subjects whole-heartedly, demolishing all racial barriers, and proclaiming themselves, by word and deed, as "of the soil", in the best sense of the phrase. In fine, they deliberately set themselves to be Indians first, and Pathans, Lodies and Moghuls afterwards. In this connection the testimony of a gifted author of the present day who, we believe, was a Hindu by faith, and more than Hindu (if the phrase may be justified) in her sympathies with India and all things Indian is of peculiar interest. Miss Margaret Noble known as Sister Nivedita, says:

"Shah Jahan proved himself the monarch not of some section, but of all his subjects, and as such he is regarded by India to this day. He might not be in active sympathy with every phase of the popular creeds, but there is none who is cut off from sympathy with him."

About Sher Shah a European historian of note had to testify: "It is impossible to avoid the observation that no government—not even the British—showed so much wisdom in the Government of the country as this Pathan".

It may not be out of place here to note that the most important of the essentials of a common nationality, viz. "community of interest" was enjoyed by all the subjects of the Mohemedan Emperors, Hindu as well as Mahomedan. Of the other two essentials, viz., "community of race" and "community of religion" the modern political scientists declare the latter to be not essential; and "community of race"—if not wholly an ethnological fact—had for all practical purposes come to be established as between the masses of the Hindus and the Mahomedans under the Muslim Empire. But "community of interest" is, after all, the supreme consideration, and that it did unite Hindus and Muslims on a common footing of citizenship under the Muslim regime will hardly be disputed.

Aurangzeb's Grant to Hindu Temple.

Indeed the Muslim rulers of India practised a toleration, in religious, social and political matters, the like of which has not very often been found in the pages of history. Jagirs were generally bestowed on Hindu temples and Hindu shrines. Even Adrangzeb bestowed ssch Jagirs on Hindu temples and shrines. A case in example is the bestowal of a monthly grant on the famous Hindu temple of Multan by Aurangzeb. A document is in my possession through which one of the Moghul Emperors gave a grant of land to one Sital Das Vairagi of Achnera for the expenses of *Bhog Vinod* of Siri Thakurjee, Sultan Zainulabdin of Kashmere gave such grants to Brahmans for the up-keep of their temples. The Muslim rulers of the Deccan took their names after a Brahman named "Gangoo" and their dynasty was called "Bahmani Dynasty". These Kings liberally granted jagirs to Hindu shrines. Even to-day in the Nizam's Dominion jagirs are dedicated for the support of Hindu temples and managed by the State through it's officials.

CONDITION CONTINUES SATISFACTORY.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS' FIGHT.

UNITED ACTION URGED

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.

A representative meeting of the Indian merchants, to-day, unanimously decided to raise at least £10,000 to fight the Class Areas Bill. The meeting also requested the Executive of the British Indian Association to approach the Executive of the South African Indian Congress with a view to taking united action against the Bill.—Reuter.

THE PRESS COMMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DURBAN, Jan. 14.

The "Mercury" considers that the administration of the class Areas Bill, particularly in respect of the delimitation of the boundaries of the special areas, will be very difficult. The paper points out the difficulty in defining the limits of the Indian trading and residential areas in Durban, where unless the Corporation undertakes a large housing scheme, it will be necessary to create quite a number of Indian enclaves in various parts of the town. If the Bill is to prove workable in Durban, such areas must be laid out on generous lines, and it must not be forgotten that the Bill may cut both ways, compelling a substantial number of Europeans to give up the premises they have occupied for many years.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

HITCH IN ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Frequent visits of the Marquess of Crewe to Quai D'Orsay to-day indicate that a hitch has occurred in the Anglo-French negotiations on the subject of the German Separatist movement. Britain suggested an independent enquiry on the spot, but France insists that the enquiry must be of inter-allied nature; and declares that any British investigator must be accompanied by a French officer.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST LEADER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Hamburg.—The Communist leader Urbahns was arrested to-day at a meeting organised by the Communist in commemoration of Liebknecht. The crowd threatened the police who used firearms, killing one man and injuring two.—Reuter.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT

OXFORD, Jan. 13.

Newspapers continue to express satisfaction that the intervention of the British Government has resulted in the postponement of the operation of the decrees of the so called autonomous government of Palatinate. Although it has thus been possible to avert the immediate danger of *de facto* recognition which the registration of the decrees by the Rhineland Commission would have involved, the need for a close examination of the whole question is strongly urged.

The "Observer" claims that the British case is an exceptionally strong one and left France no option but to accept postponement. It points out that, in the first place, the Rhineland High Commission is not competent to take any political step such as the recognition of the Rhineland Separatists, as political decisions of that kind are the business of the Allied Governments. Again the competence of the Rhineland High Commission is restricted to securing the maintenance, safety and requirements of the Allied and American forces according to a clause in the Rhineland convention. The British Government further cannot recognise any Separatist movement in the Rhineland unless sufficient evidence is available to show that the movement originated from the will of the local population expressed by a plebiscite and in other ways conformed to the conditions of the Weimar Constitution of the Reich. The "Observer" remarks that there is no evidence that the Separatist movement in the Palatinate satisfied of the above criteria.—B. O. W.

GERMAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE,

LONDON, January 13.

The German seamen's strike has been considerably extended following a Conference of Delegates. Every ship has been effected in the London docks. At a meeting presided over by Mr Havelock Wilson, a resolution was unanimously passed pledging the men to stand firm. Orders have been sent to all parts calling on the seamen of the German ships to cease work.—Reuter.

LITTLE ENTENTE AND SOVIET RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Belgrade.—The Little Entente will subordinate its action with regard to the re establishment of relations with Soviet Russia to the attitude of the principal Allies and even the recognition of Russia by Britain and Italy. It will leave each of its members free to act as special circumstances warrant. It was emphasised at the Conference that the Little Entente was not seeking ,in any way, to form a Continental barrier against the policy of Britain.

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

An exchange of views at the Conference with regard the Hungarian Loan has paved the way for final deliberations in London on January 16th.—Router.

ELECTIONS IN EGYPT.

ZAGHLULIST TRIUMPH.

ROUT OF LIBERALS AND CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

LONDON, January 13.

Cairo.—The results of the elections hitherto show a majority of 88 per cent for the Zaglulists. Zaghlul Pasha, interviewed by Reuter, was radiant, and declared the victory was greater than was expected. Besides the Premier, only three ex-Ministers stood in the election and all of them were defeated. The leaders of the Liberal Party and the Constitutionalists were also beaten; but perhaps the most outstanding feature is the complete rout of the Wafanists, or the extreme Nationalists, all of whom were defeated, including Sheikh Shawish, who recently returned from Angora.—Reuter.

ZAGHLULISTS SWEEPING THE BOARD

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Cairo.—Zaghlulists continue to sweep the board in the elections. Second ballots will take place in some constituencies on January 17th owing to the candidates not obtaining the necessary majority. One Watanist has been elected and hitherto is the sole representative of the party in the Parliament.

NO LIB-CONSERVATIVE COMBINATION.

MR. ASQUITH'S LATEST.

OXFORD, Jan. 13.

Mr. Asquith whose general health is reported to be good is still suffering from throat trouble, but it is anticipated he will be able to attend Parliament on Tuesday and to take part in the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech. Replying to a suggestion from certain of his constituents that the Liberals and Conservatives should combine in the present political situation, Mr. Asquith's secretary has writen referring to the speech made by Mr. Asquith at the National Liberal Club on December 18th last in which he expressed his considered opinion on the present political situation and from which he sees no reason for receding. This letter appears to dispose of finally any likelihood of the Liberals' assisting by their votes to defeat the Labour amendment to the address. It was thought that on a division on that amendment the defeat of Government would take place on Thursday next. This was, however, based on the assumption that three days would be sufficient for the debate, but very large numbers of members have expressed their desire to speak and it may be difficult to reach a division on Thursday or even Friday without the use of a closure.

The "Sunday Times" remarks that it is to the general interest, however, that the present period of interval should not be prolonged unduly and that probably the whips of the three parties may come to an agreement to take a division before the week is out.—B. O. W.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

DIVERS READY TO DIVE.

LONDON, January 13.

Half a dozen most experienced naval divers equipped with most elaborate submarine apparatus have been standing by all day long in the Portland harbour ready at a moment's notice to proceed to the sea to dive thirty fathoms in quest of L24. The weather, however, is too rough. The authorities express uncertainty as to whether the obstruction located is L24, and point out that several other vessels were sunk in the same vicinity, including a German submarine.—Reuter.

HOPE OF LIFE ABANDONED.

OXFORD, Jan. 13.

The Admiralty issued an announcement yesterday to the following effect:—"Owing to the depth of water in which the submarine L24 was sunk all hope of life has been definitely abandoned. Further operations will tak place, as soon as the weather moderates to verify the wreck as submarine L24 and to ascertain if possible the reason of her loss."—B. O. W.

TOO WEAK TO EXCHANGE WORDS

TEMPERATURE NORMAL ALL DAY.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO NATION.

RUMOUR OF RELEASE.

LALAJIS SUGGESTION FOR NATIONAL DEMAND.

"THE LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS CONCERNING THE HEALTH OF THE MAHATMA IS CONTAINED IN A BULLETIN (ISSUED AT 6-45 P. M. YESTERDAY BY COL. MADDOCK) WHICH STATES THAT MAHATMAJI HAD " A VERY QUIET REST FULL DAY—TEMPERATURE AND PULSE, NORMAL, AND GENERAL ...CONDITION GOOD."

MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM OUR POONA CORRESPONDENT AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CONFIRM THE ABOVE STATEMENT. DR. PHATAK'S STATEMENT THAT MAHATMA'S TEMPERATURE WAS NORMAL THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AND THAT HE TOOK MORE NOURISHMENT YESTERDAY THAN ON SUNDAY WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE NATION AS A HOPEFUL SIGN. OUR CORRESPONDENT ADDS THAT MAHATMAJI FEELS VERY WEAK.

MRS. GANDHI WHO HAS ARRIVED FROM AHMEDABAD HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO ATTEND ON MAHATAMAJI. THERE HAVE BEEN ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES FROM ALL OVER INDIA, PARTICULARLY INDIAN LEADERS.

LALA LAJPATA RAI HAS WIRED PANDIT M. NEHRU, SUGGESTING THE ORGANISATION OF A NATIONAL DEMAND FOR MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE AND PRAYERS THROUGHOUT INDIA ON THE 18TH INSTANT FOR HIS SPEEDY RECOVERY.

OUR POONA CORRESPONDENT WIRED AT NOON ON MONDAY:—

"BAPU SLEPT WELL LAST NIGHT; LOOKS BETTER; NO FEVER. GHEES PREPARATION OF SUGAR IS GIVEN FOR NOURISHMENT; HE TALKS VERY SLOWLY. EXHAUSTION IS CONSIDERABLE. BUT HE IS CHEERFUL.

BAI ANUSUYA BEN AND SETH REVASHANKAR JAGJIVAN CAME HERE THIS MORNING. DR. DALAL RETURNED TO BOMBAY LAST NIGHT. DR. JIVRAJ METHA MAY ARRIVE THIS NOON."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS MESSAGE RECEIVED LAST NIGHT STATED:—

DR. PHATAK CONVEYED TO MR. GANDHI THE ANXIOUS INQUIRIES MADE BY SEVERAL PUBLIC BODIES AND PERSONS ALL OVER INDIA.

MR. GANDHI ASKED DR. PHATAK TO CONVEY TO THEM ALL THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:—"I AM DEEPLY TOUCHED BY THE MANIFESTATION OF DEEP AFFECTION SHOWN TO ME BY MY COUNTRYMEN DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF MY HEALTH. THEY NEED HAVE NO ANXIETY BECAUSE EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN TO ME MY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES HERE."

11 A.M. BULLETIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

The Civil Surgeon Col. Maddock had put a notice at 11 a.m. on the Hospital notice board as follows—

"Mr. Gandhi passed a comfortable night. Temperature and pulse normal. Condition continues satisfactory."

Thank God, Mahatmaji is progressing satisfactorily. Medical consultations a few days back would have saved prolonged physical suffering of the Mahatma and grave national anxiety. We pray that he will be kept where he is still complete recovery.

A VISIT TO MAHATMA.

There is a general belief that at least a month will be required for complete cure. I had been to the Sassoon Hospital at about 5-30 p.m. Miss Anusuyaben was attending upon Bapuji. I had a glimpse of the Mahatma and saluted him in Indian fashion. There was a gentle smile of recognition, and a *namaskar* in return. I was asked not to speak. Even if I had desired to do so, no word could have escaped my mouth. In those circumstances I returned with tears in my eyes. Bapu was weak, but cheerful. The European nurse told me that he was much better and Ben Anusuya also assured me the same. Mrs. Kastoorba is in Poona.

ENQUIRIES FROM LEADERS.

Enquiries are coming from all leaders, the chief of them being Maulana Mahomed Ali, C. Rajagopalachariar and Jamnalal Bajaj. The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee is replying to all of them.

GENERAL CONDITION GOOD

6-45 P. M. BULLETIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Col. Maddock has issued the following bulletin at 6-45 p.m.—

Mr. Gandhi had a very quiet rest full day. Temperature and pulse:—Normal, general condition good."

TEMPERATURE NORMAL THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY

'TOOK MORE NOURISHMENT YESTERDAY THAN ON SUNDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Dr. Phatak informs me that Mahatmaji took about 7 oz. of milk in the whole day. The wound is healthy. The drainage tube is changed and a new short one is replaced. There was not much discharge from the wound. He slept soundly during day time. Dr. Dudby, the House-Surgeon informs the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee as follows.—

"The pulse and temperature have been normal all day. He is feeling comfortable. He slept at intervals during the day. He has taken more nourishment to-day than yesterday. On the whole he is progressing satisfactorily.

TOO WEAK TO EXCHANGE WORDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Mr. Bharucha saw Mahatmaji at about 3-30 p.m. Bapuji feels very weak and so could not exchange any word with Mr. Bharucha.

WOUND RECEIVES PROPER ATTENTION

GLUCOSE GIVEN BY WAY OF NOURISHMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Gandhi's condition continues to be

(Continued on page 8.)

A PRAYER.

SENT TO US BY "A PARSI"

"Almighty God, the Giver of wisdom, without whose help and blessing all prayers are vain and all efforts ineffectual, spare us Oh Lord, at this supreme moment, India's greatest, India's bravest, India's noblest, India's purest, India's best, the flower of her chivalry and manhood, the personal embodiment of her moral excellence.

Oh God, Oh Brahma, Oh Allah, Oh Hormuzd, this is the heart-felt prayer of all the people of this great and ancient land.

May he be restored to us, Oh Father, full of health and vigour, to crown with success his great and noble work for the regeneration of his country. Amen."

NEHRU-DAS POURPARLERS.

MEETING AT NAGPUR.

TO SETTLE DETAILS OF WORK IN COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this evening to confer with Swarajist members of the local Council and Mr. C.R. Das, to settle the detailed programme of work in the Council.

Mr. V.J. Patel has also been telegraphed to come down to Nagpur for consultation.

NAGPUR SWARAJISTS

DR. MOONJE ELECTED PRESIDENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

At a meeting of the Swarajist members of the local Council, Doctor Moonje was unanimously chosen as the leader of the party, and a Committee with four members and Dr. Moonje as President was formed with the object of controlling the functions to be discharged in the Council.

A detailed programme of the work is being discussed with Mr. C. R. Das, who arrived here this afternoon, and will be finally decided upon in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Central Swaraj Party.

ASSAILANT OF MR. DAY.

GOPINATH SHAH IDENTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The assailant of Mr. Day has been identified as Gopinath Shah, an young Bengalee of about twenty years of age who used to live at Serampore a suburb of Calcutta. It appears that he gave up his studies about two years ago in order to join the Non-cooperation movement and that since then he has visited several places in East Bengal to further Non-cooperation propaganda. The police to-day raided his house in Serampore and seized certain documents.

Mr. Day who was about 36 years of age came from Liverpool. He was buried this afternoon at the Lower Circular Road Cemetry, the funeral being very largely attended by friends and sympathisers. The service was conducted by Rev. J. Godber of St. Pauls Cathedral.

CONGRESS ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARRESTED.

The police to-day searched the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee arrested the assistant Secretary and seized some letters. Two other searches were carriel out and one arrest was made.

HOWRAH DISTURBANCE.

The police have made two more arrests in connection with the communal disturbance at Howrah a fortnight ago making the total arrests fifteen. The locality is quiet, but still it is under police guard.

STAT ME SUSPECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 14.

Gopinath Sahe who was arrested on the charge of shooting a European, Mr. Day, and three motor drivers on Saturday is said to have made a statement to the police to the effect that it was his intention to attempt on the life of a high police official of Calcutta, who resides near the scene of outrage. He realised his mistake later on. From his knowledge of that particular official, he was sure he would find him near about the place at that hour when firing took place.

MORE ARRESTS.

In connection with this outrage, more houses were searched and those arrested include, besides Satish Chakraverty Assistant Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Arun Chunder Guha, Proprietor of Sarswati Library, Atul Chunder Ghose, a contractor and Gopendralal Roy, Demonstrator in the Bengal Technical Institute.

RAILWAY DISPUTE.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF T. U. C. INTERVENES.

LONDON, January 13.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has intervened in the railway dispute and decided to appoint a committee to meet the railway managers, locomotive drivers and the executive with a view to ending the deadlock, or at least, postponing the operation of award and the commencement of strike pending negotiations.—Reuter.

TOWARDS SPREADING KHADDAR.

BOARD BEGINS WORK IN EARNEST.

LETTER TO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The following is addressed to the Secretaries of all the Provincial Congress Committees by the Secretary of the All-India Khaddar Board:—

Herewith I beg to enclose a copy of the resolution passed by the Cocanada Congress. In pursuance of it I have to request you to supply me with a detailed information regarding the character and constitution of the provincial and other subordinate organisations established by the Provincial Congress Committee for carrying on Khaddar work in the province and full report of work done by them directly and through other agencies till now, together with a statement regarding the financial position.

While acknowledging receipt of this letter please let me know when it will be possible for you to furnish the information asked above. As the work is to be expedited I solicit your immediate attention to the furnishing of the information so that steps could be taken to consider the requirements of the provinces.

P.S.—Please address all correspondence to Sabarmati in care of Satyagrahashram.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

It is resolved that an All-India Khaddar Board be formed consisting of Sjts. Jamnalal Bajaj (Chairman), Vallabhbhai Patel, Maganlal Gandhi, Reva Shanker Jagjivan Jhaveri, Velji Nappu, Belgaumwalla, Shaukat Ali and Shankerlal Banker (Secretary), with full power to organise and carry on Khaddar work throughout India under the general supervision of the All-India Congress Committee and to raise funds (including loans) therefor in addition to the allotments that may be made from the General funds. The Board shall hold office for three years, any vacancies to be filled in by the rest of the members. A report and statement of accounts shall be presented to the A.I.C.C. at its annual meeting and whenever else called for. The board will act as central Authority on behalf of the A.I.C.C. with regard to Khaddar work and in co-operation with provincial Congress committees. It will supervise and control the Khaddar Boards established by Provincial Congress Committees and organise new ones in co-operation with the P. C. C.'s where they do not exist.

CHINESE CABINET.

HUNAN SOLDIERS LOOT SUPU.

LONDON, January 13.

Peking.—The town of Supu in Nonan was looted on 3rd January by the soldiers of the First Hunan Division, who, it is alleged, were acting under orders of General Hoyaotsu to "loot the passionist mission and kill foreign devils." The American consul at Changsha received a letter from Father Mullins reporting the looters had fired on him, the shot passing through his clothes. They also fired on Father Bernard, shot through the American flag, tore up school flooring and did other damage. Troops under General Changsiangti are now guarding the Mission. The American Consul has protested to the Governor of Hunan.

The Cabinet has been constituted with Su Upaochi as the Premier, and Dr Wellington Koo as the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

OCEAN CRUISE IN WOODEN BOAT.

A FRENCHMAN'S VENTURE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—It is stated that Gerbault who was awarded the ten thousand francs prize by the Academie de Sports for crossing the Atlantic in a ten-ton cutter, intends to devote the money to refitting a boat preparatory to a long cruise to the Pacific Islands. He hopes to leave France in April.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Lieut-General H. D. Hutchinson and mother of the novelist.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Prince of Wales has sent to M. Poincare £50 to distribute amongst the sufferers from the floods.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales returned to London from France on Sunday evening.—Reuter.

Hankow.—Hoff, the American Lutheran missionary who was recently wounded and captured by bandits in the province of Hupeh, has died.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

1852

OUTLAWRY IN BORSAD.

DACOITS' MODUS OPERANDI.

(By Our Special Representative.)

There is a consensus of opinion that outlawry in Kaira, though dating from old times, has burst out with unprecedented violence only during the last decade. Various imaginary and real reasons have been assigned to this fact. The large number of dacoities, which have taken place during the last few years, have been attributed to Swaraj propaganda in the villages in the Kaira district by official propagandists. There are not writers in the Anglo-Indian papers wanting who have tried to prove the occurrences to be a direct result of Mahatma Gandhi's influence amongst the backward tribes of this part of the country. Those writers have proved nothing except that the popularity of Mahatma Gandhi has penetrated even to the remote villages of the Kaira District. All those who really know the miraculous power of Mahatmaji's name amongst the illiterate masses in this part of Gujarat assert that had Gandhiji been free he would have turned all these dacoits into peaceful agriculturists. The chief reasons why crime has increased lately are economic. The Government method of dealing with the backward people is not a little responsible for raising the percentage of criminality in the district. The local officers treated the people harshly and designed fantastic schemes to keep them under Police control. The reckless application of the Criminal Tribes Act and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to the community of the Dharalas obliterated all distinction between high and low among the backward people. Even influential men among the Dharalas who, for considerations of family honour, refrained from participating in Acts of Crime thought lightly of "law and order" when they were always the objects of police attention and exposed to the security sections. It is no wonder then that men of less degree took to a life of defiant criminality. Among the economic causes one is the growing indebtedness of the Dharalas who are driven to mortgage their property with Banias and Patidars at exorbitant rates of interest, to get money. The Patidars are a land-lord community of Kaira. The Dharalas being small farmers and in many cases tenants of Patidars remained under the control of the Patidars. Most of the Patidars, not being actuated by very high humanitarian motives, aimed at fleecing the Dharalas. Mr. Chakkurbutty, who was the Collector of Kaira some ten years ago, noticed this fact and, with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Dharalas, proposed certain measures which instead of bearing the desired effect removed the effective control of the Patidars from the shoulders of the Dharalas. I was told by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C., and the statement has been confirmed by a number of people, how the local officials systematically tried to degrade and humiliate the Patidars in the eyes of the Dharalas. It was undoubtedly with a good motive that Mr. Chakkurbutty aimed at breaking the monopoly of the Patidars but his proposal went astray in practice. Their economic condition drove a few of the Dharalas to crimes of theft by might. Those who were not daring underwent imprisonment. Others chose the life of outlaws and, eluding the police, lived as vagabonds. Desire to escape the punishment for a small theft led some of them to brigandage. Thus Kaira became a factory of dacoits and free-booters, largely owing to the policy of those responsible for law and order.

Principal Dacoits.

Though Babar Deva is the most notorious and daring outlaw, from whom the people have experienced untold sufferings for the last six years there are others who are plying their nefarious trade in different parts of the district. Some of the dacoits were lately caught or shot dead. Aliya of Borsad town whom the local officers are alleged to have provided with arms to capture Babar was the most notorious of them. He is at present standing his trial at the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad, Dabhalo is said to have been shot dead by the Police. So was Dabhalo. Dolio was caught and sentenced to transportation. Ahmad Ali, uncle of Aliya, was hanged. Some more, such as Khotho and Girdhari were similarly disposed of. Among those at large are said to be, besides Babar, Gagla, Maiji and Dahya. Of the last is told a very interesting story. It is said that at a meeting held at Dakore over which Mahatma Gandhi presided, Dahya came to Gandhiji after the meeting was over. Having taken the dust of his feet he took a vow in Mahatmaji's presence that from that moment he gave up the crime of committing dacoities. Then he disappeared Dahya is not heard of since then and it is believed by the people of Borsad that he has left the District for some distant place. Those who are acquainted with the ferocious criminality of Dahya and he has been described as one "whose reputation is next to Babar only" cannot but be surprised at this sudden conversion. Two more dacoits of Ahmedabad district about whom many stories are current were Mahomedans, Namdano and Methano. While the former was shot dead the latter is said to have settled down to some peaceful avocation. Of Ahmed Ali, the uncle of Alia, it is said that before he was captured he had settled down at Bhalej and was known in the neighbourhood as a quiet Hindu. A woman whom he had kept betrayed him to the Police. Subsequently he was hanged.

The Operations of the Dacoits

The Borsad taluka is peculiarly suited for the operations of dacoits. The land offers great facilities for hiding. The taluka is the most densely populated in the Presidency with an average density of 800 per square miles. The ravines of the Mahi river, which forms the boundary of the taluka serve as safe hiding places for dacoits. Some of these ravines are very steep and are frequented by wild animals. The thick thorn hedges which separate one field from another, and the woods are known to have been used by the brigands for hiding purposes. The disguises in which they move render extraordinary precautions unnecessary. I was told that Aliya used to travel in broad daylight in railway trains in the latest European costume. He always travelled in second class and carried with him the latest issues of "The Chronicle" and "The Times of India" so as to avert the least suspicion that he was the famous dacoit. I was informed by one who had seen Babar, in old days when he was not openly practising dacoities, that he was a slim man and smart runner whose movements thorn hedges could not obstruct. If he wanted to go to Anand from Borsad, my informant said, Babar would never follow the railway or the roads. He would start in the direction of Anand by the shortest cut jumping the hedges and crossing the fields. His movements remain unknown till the last moment even to his wife or to his trusted henchmen. Even those who knew him, rumour says, can hardly recognise him now he has grown fat. The other day a Dharala who was talking to me about the tricks and stratagems of dacoits told me that Babar's spies are all very smart men. They are kept posted in all directions when he sleeps. He often sleeps on trees and a string is kept hanging from the branch one end of which is tied to the foot of the dacoit. If the watcher below suspects that someone is approaching he pulls the string and Babar with his gun takes flight. In that way he has often baffled the Police. His movements are so fast and so sweeping that if he is one day at Borsad the next day he is heard of in Cambay or at Dakore. He is said to go as far as Surat in the south and Kathiawar and Palanpur in the north. His protean character is the chief point which is responsible for frustrating all the plans of the Police. When I saw the Collector, the other day asked him where he thought Babar was moving then. Quite unwittingly the Collector replied that he might be in the Panch Mahals or even in his (the Collector's) tent. In one sentence the Collector quite unconsciously gave away the whole Government case. If Babar was in his tent and still he did not know it how did he expect the people of a village to know that Babar was in their village? What the Collector meant was that Babar's movements were so elusive that nothing definite could be said about them.

The Manner of Extortion.

The most daring among the dacoits do not stoop to visit the houses to rob the people. They manage to send a note to the marked man of the village saying that a certain amount should be sent to them at a particular time and at a particular spot. A warning is invariably added that if he fails to comply with the demand he will be visited with the wrath of Babar or whoever it may be. The poor recipient of the note, generally without saying a word about it quietly deposits the amount at the appointed spot. Since Babar's days a number of lesser dacoits have also begun to blackmail people in this way in Babar's name. There is also another way in which money is exacted. One of the relatives of the victim is taken as a hostage by the dacoit and the victim is warned that if money is not sent the hostage will be killed after a definite period. When the gangs start on expeditions they are known to assume all sorts of disguises. Gangs have been seen in khaki like the Indian sepoys with their leader dressed as a sub-inspector. The leader often approaches villagers saying that the foujdars has arrived and that he should be received. The daciitts are said to be experts in imitating cries of dogs and jackals. Their language when they are separated from their gangs is the language of these animals which can be understood only by their followers. Usually these criminals tie a *bokani* round their chin and mouth to avoid recognition.

Transformation.

Since the inauguration of the Borsad Satyagrah, crime has materially decreased in the taluka. From all that I have been able to gather, there is reason to hope that if the same propaganda is continued for some time more the present dacoits will disappear and no new ones will arise. A deep conviction is growing in the mind of the public and particularly the people of the backward classes that crimes of dacoity, and murder are grossly sinful. With the spread of the religious atmosphere created by the Satyagrah propaganda such crimes are bound to disappear.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Jutes.—Market opened practically unchanged after the week end with little business transacted in the speculative. Stocks. The hundred rupee denominations were if anything quoted lower and there was hardly any enquiry noticeable. Howrah and Clive improved somewhat towards the close.

Cottons.—No material changes were registered either in Dunbar or Kesoram.

Coals.—Bokaro and Ramgur was enquired for and noted some advance. Generally speaking buyers were in the majority but a few contracts were put through owing to higher ideas on the part of sellers.

Teas.—A little doing with prices steady.

Miscellaneous.—During the early part of the session no transactions were reported. Later Indo Burma tin, B. I. Corporation and Indian iron and steel came in for some attention.

Government Securities.—Steady with sellers scarce.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities.—3½ per cent Government Paper 64/3 S. Lot 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 95/12.s.o. lot 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/12.

Railways.—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Rly. 74.

Cottons.—Dunbar 176, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes.—Albion 405/8, Alliance 455 sl., Auckland 143 s.l., Birla 7/6, Budge Budge 411/8, Cheviot 232, Clive 28/4, Craig 5/10, Delta 437/8 sl., Fort Gloster 678, Hooghly 55/8, Howrah 37, Hukumchand ord. 7/2, Kamarhatty 472/8 sl., Kelvin 625 sl., Kinnison 810 sl., Lansdowne 240sl., Lawrence 432 sl., Nuddea 42 sl., Presidency 5/14, Reliance 45/10.

Coals.—Bhalgora 9/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 34/12, Burrakur 35/14, Kosoonda and Nyadee 23/8, Gondal 20, Phularitand 1/12.

Miscellaneous.—Britannia Building and iron 2/8, Indian iron and steel 40 B.I. Corporation ord. 5, Indian Enfield cable 2/8, Indo-Burma tin 7/12, British Burma Petroleum 5.

Tea.—Phaskawa 151, Rungamuttee 200, Rutema tea 12/12 xd., Numbburnadi pref. 14/12.

Debentures.—5 per cent Darjeeling Himalayaw extension debs. 70, 4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debs. 1906 81/10 s.l. Do. 1907 81/10 s.l., Do. 1910 80/10 s.l.

The exchange bank's telegraphic transfer one shilling five and five thirty second pence and demand one shilling five and three sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS

RULES FOR MEMBERS

A meeting of the members of the Swaraj Party who have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council, and of such independent members of the said Council, as were disposed to work in the Council in co-operation with the Swaraj Party, was held on Sunday in the house of Mr. M.R. Jayakar, at Girgaum. About 30 persons were present. Mr. Jayakar was elected to the chair, and the following office-bearers were appointed to represent the Swaraj Party in the Council:—

Leader:—Mr. M.R. Jayakar (Bombay University).

Deputy-Leader:—Mr. J.K. Mehta (Bombay City north).

Whips:—(1) Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar (Poona City), (2) Mr. W.S. Mukadam (Panch Mahal District).

Secretary:—Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar (Poona City).

Treasurer:—Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laiji (Bombay City Mahomedan).

Executive Committee:—All the above mentioned office-bearers, and the following members:—(1) Mr. Durgadas B. Advani (Karachi City), (2) Mr. B.R. Nanal (Ratnagiri District), (3) Mr. J.C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District), (4) Mr. P.G. Joshi (East Khandesh Dist.).

PARTY REGULATIONS.

The following rules were adopted with reference to the policy of the Party, to be pursued in the Council in the event of the demands of the Party being rejected by the Government and the Party entering on a policy of uniform, consistent and continuous opposition, as laid down in the first manifesto of the Party:—

(a) Members of the party will be at liberty to exercise the right of interpellation, provided, however, that all interpellations, which members of the party may desire to send in, shall, in the first instance, be submitted to the Executive Committee, and shall ultimately issue in such form and manner and subject to such alterations or modifications as the said Committee may decide. The said Committee will have power to disallow such questions as, in their opinion, conflict with the principles and policy of the party. This method will be given a trial during one session of the Council and may be extended beyond the said period if found necessary.

(b) Members of the party shall not be free to be on the panel of the Chairman of the Council, or hold office as or vote for the election of the Deputy President of the Council or serve on any Select or Standing Committee or Commission, nominated by the Government. They will, however, be at liberty to vote for and accept places on all Committees and Commissions, which are elected by a vote of the Council. They will not serve on any Committees which are purely advisory in their character, or on the Finance or Public Accounts Committee.

(c) Members of this party will be at liberty to move all resolutions or bills which are not inconsistent with the policy or demands of the Swaraj Party. All bills or resolutions, which members of the Party may intend to move shall, in the first instance, be submitted to the Executive Committee, who will have the power to alter, amend, modify or disallow the same.

(d) Ordinarily, all demands for grants in the Provincial Budget will be opposed, but it will be open to the party to vote or abstain from voting on any demand or item, if, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, there are special reasons for doing so. Members will be notified by whips on such occasions.

(e) Ordinarily, all bills or resolutions, emanating from the Government, will be opposed, except that, in any case, where, in the opinion of the Executive Committee the measure is such as should not be opposed, members of the party will remain neutral. Members will be notified by Whips on such occasions.

4. It was further resolved as follows:—

(a) The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to frame rules for the conduct of the affairs of the Party and to submit the same for the final sanction of the Party at a meeting to be held in Bombay prior to the session of the Council in February next.

SWARAJISTS' PROGRAMME.

The Lucknow correspondent of "Forward" says:—

The conference of elected representatives of the Swaraj Party concluded yesterday. Those present agreed with the Swarajist draft generally, suggesting minor verbal changes. The third part of the draft as amended runs thus:—

The decisions of the said conference arrived at as the result of said negotiations will be laid before the convention elected on a wider franchise than at present, to be settled by the said Round Table Conference, and the convention shall have power to frame a constitution for India on the basis of the said decisions and the constitution so determined shall be presented to the British Parliament to be accepted and embodied in a statute.

The word "convention" displaces Legislature" so as to exclude the Council of State.

LALA LAJPAT RAI AT KARACHI

ENTERTAINED BY CITIZENS

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Yesterday afternoon at the Zoological Gardens a party was given by the citizens of Karachi in honour of Lala Lajpat Rai, who on his arrival was profusely cheered and garlanded. Brief speeches were made in Urdu by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Municipality and Mr. Harchandrai Vashindas. Lala Lajpat Rai made a suitable reply in Urdu. There was a large gathering.

"WILL LORD LYTTON EXPLAIN?"

THE OFFER TO MR. DAS.

The "Saturday Review" writes:—

"Two months ago, as we noted at the time, Lord Reading delivered an excellent speech in which he told those trying to wreck British rule in India that, if there was a prospect of their success, the result would be that the reforms would go, but the British Government would carry on as before We now wonder whether he knew of the extraordinary offer made by Lord Lytton to C. R. Das, the disciple of Gandhi, now serving a six years' sentence in jail. Like Gandhi, Das makes no secret that his object is to drive the British out of India, and the means he has chosen is to get inside the Councils for wrecking purposes. At the recent Elections he secured the largest party in the Council, though not a majority of the whole. Knowing Das for what he stands, Lord Lytton yet offered him office or its equivalent. We suppose there will be some explanation given of Lord Lytton's action; indeed, it should be forthcoming at once."

THE TESTING GROUND.

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:—

"The Indian election returns are now complete enough to give a fairly clear idea of the character both of the Legislative Assembly, which opens at Delhi at the end of January, and of the various Provincial Assemblies. It is clear that the reforms are to be submitted to the severest test they have had to face yet, but there is no good reason for predicting a breakdown. The Swaraj, or Home Rule, Party has achieved considerable success, but is returns only about one-third of the elected members of the Delhi Assembly, and the majority against it will be swelled by the quota of nominated members. In the Central Provinces Swaraj holds a clear majority; and if the elected members of the Provincial Assembly there pursue the obstructive tactics to which they are pledged, trouble seems bound to ensue. Elsewhere the Home Rulers have gained roughly a third, or less, of the seats in the Assemblies. The most interesting situation is that in Bengal, where there have been heavy Liberal defeats, and the Swaraj leader, Mr. C. R. Das, finds himself in command of the largest party in the Assembly though with nothing like a clear majority. Under these circumstances Lord Lytton unhesitatingly invited the extremist leader to assume office, which after consideration he has declined to do, on the ground that, while appreciating the constitutional correctness of the Governor's action, he feels it would be less than sincere to take office merely inorder to carry out his proclaimed policy of obstruction. Lord Lytton will now presumably turn to the Moderates, who form the next largest party. Bengal may well become now the chief testing ground for the Montagu-Chelmsford system.

CONDITION CONTINUES SATISFACTORY.

(Continued from page 7.)

satisfactory. The wound is in good condition and is receiving proper attention at the hospital. He was given glucose by way of nourishment, and from tomorrow he will be given milk.

MRS. GANDHI ARRIVES

DR PHATAK'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Mr. Gandhi's health continues satisfactorily progressing. Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi, Ansuya Ben have arrived from Ahmedabad and Mrs. Gandhi has been allowed to attend Mr. Gandhi. Every convenience has been provided for her.

Dr. Phatak, who has been allowed to attend on Mr. Gandhi, interviewed, stated that Mr. Gandhi slept soundly last night. Owing to weakness, no nourishment could be given. The wound is healthy. Discharge from abscess is much less. There is no cause for anxiety.

HISTORY OF MAHATMAJI'S ILLNESS.

SUDDEN DECISION TO OPERATE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Enquiries made yesterday of the previous history of Mahatmaji's illness elicited the following information. Mahatmaji was suffering from abdominal pain during the whole of the latter part of December and in consequence he got low fever everyday and continued to grow weaker and weaker. The medical authorities of Yerawada jail suspected appendicitis after examination and inquired of Mahatmaji whether he had pain in the region of the appendix. Mahatmaji informed that pain was not there. He himself tried a change of food, but it was to no effect His health continued to cause anxiety by recurrence of fever every day.

A SUDDEN DECISION.

On the 6th January Colonel Maddock, Civil Surgeon, under whose treatment Mahatmaji continued during his last illness six months before, was called in for consultation. Close watch and examination revealed the necessity of immediate operation for appendicular abscess. On the 12th Colonel Maddock himself brought down Mahatmaji in his own motor car. After consultation with Colonel Hooton, the Surgeon-General, it was decided to perform the operation immediately. Mahatmaji was asked if he wanted his own medical advisers with him and he named Dr. Dalal of Bombay and Dr. Mehta of Baroda and both were informed immediately. He got fever again on Saturday afternoon and it was decided by the committee of doctors to undertake operation on the same night to avoid worse consequences. Mahatmaji agreed with the proposal and Colonel Maddock performed the operation.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

At the very commencement an unfortunate acciden happened. Electric light in the operation theatre failed and all lights available in the hospital and students' quarters near by had to be brought in. Gas lights were also ordered and brought from the city. An electric company expert was also sent for and soon the electric arrangements were put in order. In spite of these accidental difficulties, the operation was very skilfully conducted and it proved absolutely satisfactory.

CERTAIN OF SPEEDY CURE.

Mahatmaji slept well on Saturday night. The wound was dressed in the morning and evening on Sunday. The whole of Sunday, there was no fever, and the pulse was all right. On Sunday evening he was given some glucose for nourishment. He continues to be cheery and satisfied but he is weak. Dr. Dalal arrived from Bombay yesterday and he is looking after the arrangements. The hospital authorities are certain and positively hopeful of a speedy cure and they have done all possible arrangements for nursing and attendance.

THE AGA KHAN'S VISIT.

We understand that His Highness the Aga Khan will visit the Sassoon Hospital to-day and, if possible, see the Mahatma.

PASSED A VERY GOOD NIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi passed a very good night. His temperature this morning is normal. Everything is going on satisfactorily.

RUMOUR ABOUT RELEASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

It is believed in certain circles of Delhi that Government will take advantage of the present illness of Mahatma Gandhi and retrace from its inexcusable blunder of March 1922 by now ordering his release. Such a step, if taken by Government, will evidently be to save itself from an awkward position to be created by the Swarajists and Independents in the new Legislative Assembly which commences its session on January 13th.

NATIONAL DEMAND FOR RELEASE

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S SUGGESTION

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Lala Lajpat Rai has telegraphed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, suggesting organising a national demand for Mr. Gandhi's release, and prayers throughout the country on 18th instant for his recovery.

PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY.

Sir,—Have just had the Darshana of Mahatma Gandhi at the Sassoon Hospital. Our hearts were throbbing with delight and grief—delight at sight of his luminous face, grief to find him so weak—exceedingly weak. The Hospital staff is all attention. But oh why does this Government run the gravest risk—material, moral and spiritual—of retaining the greatest saint of the globe to-day in gaol? India—all India—is deeply concerned about Mahatmaji's health; and will no doubt observe the next Gandhi Day as a day of intercession. All India prays for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji and sincerely wishes that Providence may spare him long to guide the destinies of India, and of the world. Amen! How long will the Government of Bombay be resposible for the sin of segregating this saint in gaol?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Poona, January 14.

MAHATMA'S ILLNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What an amount of callousness lies behind quietly telling people that Gandhiji's condition was critical and so he was removed to the Hospital and then that his case was so serious that immediate operation was necessary! The worthy custodians of this frail old prisoner seem not to have the least idea of the tremendous shock to Indian feeling that this news will produce. Gandhiji is loved by most Indians with the same intimate and delicate attachment that inspires the nearest relations. Many of them would have shed tears at the thought that, he whom they respect and love as a saint and brother of all humanity, should in his old age be allowed to rot into the very serious condition in which he finds himself at present, without even his wife and sons having a knowledge of the progress of his health. This apathy is cruel and unpardonable—the more so for those who pride themselves on their sense of fair play. The Government who have been or must have been receiving regular reports of Gandhiji's health owe the public and the relations of Gandhiji an explanation why no information was supplied as to the serious situation that was coming. We all pray Gandhiji will soon recover and regain his normal health, but should his recovery be delayed or his health suffer in any way, the Government stands charged at least with the most cruel kind of apathy and negligence or the most cowardly fear of public agitation.

Needless to add here that the whole Indian public will insist on being furnished with full daily reports of Gandhiji's progress and full facilities, subject to medical orders for his relations and nearest friends to see him.

—Yours etc.,

D.S.T.

MADRAS PRSIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

EUROPEANS DEFEATED BY AN INNINGS.

The Presidency Cricket Match between the Indian and Europeans commenced this forenoon at 11-30 and a huge crowd gathered to witness the game. The Match proved to be intensely exciting, especially at the finish. The wicket was in excellent condition though the day was a bit hotter than usual.

The Indian skipper winning the toss elected to bat, the Skipper and Srinivas of Bangalore opening. The beginning was gloomy for the Indians, as the first wicket fell when hardly 6 runs were scored, Srinivas succumbing to a good slow legbreak of Richmond, the Skipper of the European team. Then Kanikkam joined Subramaniam and opened his score with a fine glance to the boundary from off Richmond. Runs were coming in by singles at this time as both the players were playing a cautious game. When Bragg took charge of the leather from Richmond, Subramaniam in trying to pull a full ball of his to leg missed it and hurt His eye. Consequently the Skipper of the Indian team had to retire to the pavilion being incapacitated to play further (19-2-6).

C. L. Naidu partnered the Bangalorean who was playing a confident game all the while. The score and risen to 51 when Kanikkam who was playing well sneaked one of Sullivan's fast deliveries into Bragg's hand in slips (54-3-30). The retiring batsman contributed an invaluable 30 to the then low score of the Indians.

Venkatramanjulu Naidu, the Jessop of Madras, joined C. L. Naidu. In the next over, however, Naidu came to grief all too unexpectedly when Aste, the new bowler at the pavilion end, brought off a most difficult catch (58-4-15.)

Sivasankaran came out to partner Ramanjulu and their partnership continued for some time, the former hitting all round the wicket. At 86, however, Ramanjulu, in trying to hit a tempter from Richmond, over the field, skied the ball which fell straight into Aste's hands at mid on (86-5-24). The hopes of the Indian team were almost shattered at this moment but fortunately Baliah, the new comer showed some signs of determination to see his side pulled out from the mud.

A SPLENDID PARTNERSHIP.

A splendid partnership now ensued between Baliah and Sivsankaran which was not to be broken easily. 100 was soon reached at 1-15 p.m. after nearly an hour and three quarters' play. Both players played confidently, hitting as they pleased which necessitated constant change of bowling. After launch, Richmond tried all sorts of temptations but he could not dislodge either batsman until at 159 Sullivan shattered Sivasankran's wicket by a fast leg-break. The retiring player played a faultless innings for his valuable 39 and his partnership with Baliah produced 73. Bangarababu joined Baliah and quiet play ensued for some time, though the latter was playing lively cricket at intervals. Then Baliah opened his shoulders and began to hit merrily all round the wicket. He sent one of Richmond's slow deliveries for a six to the pavilion end. At this time the score was mounting by leaps and bounds and the second century was registered at 3-45 by Baliah hitting Sullivan for four. Both players were well set and they were playing a steady none-the-less fast game but Bangarababu hit one of Richmond's loose deliveries rather half-heartedly and gave a catch to Deniston who accepted it (23-7-17).

Then Ganpathi joined Baliah who was pretty near four score by this time. Baliah had apparently set his heart on completing his century and played a cautious game by scoring two and singles thereafter. He reached his ninth decade and even added six more runs by careful cricket. Just at this time an unwise call from Ganapeti was responded to by him, though a little hesitatingly, with the result that disaster overtook him and he was made run out when only 4 runs were wanting to complete his century (250-8-96).

Krishnappa partnered Ganapathi and they played well together until, time call for the day. The latter played a dashing game and severely punished the bowling which was obviously getting loose and lost all sting towards the end. Both players carried the score to 323 when time intervened. Ganapthi has unfinished 60 to his credit and Krishnappa also 24 unfinished. The fielding of the European team was excellent till long after launch but demoralisation set in after Baliahs' brilliant performance. Loud cheers greeted Baliah.

EUROPEANS POOR BATTING SHOW

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Continuing the play yesterday the Indians carried the score to 352 in their first innings before noon. The Europeans then entered on their first venture. The beginning was none too bright for them five of their best batsmen having fallen victims to Ganapathi's excellent bowling before even half a century was reached. Ganapathi, the Hindu crack bowler, was bowling all the while with deadly effect and was literally unplayable. Knox, Snattock and Carrick each in his turn tried to improve Watters and at one time it looked as if the last player would have the game all his own way but he did not survive long enough to be dangerous as his career was cut short by Sukumaran who caught and bowled him (10-8-21).

After lunch a partnership between Aste and Bragg resulted in some lively cricket and the score rose to 150 when Baliah broke through Aste's defence. (150-3-53). Lemarchand joined Bragg but before any run was added to the score the latter came to grief in the next over when Ramanujulu caught and bowled him (150-10-26).

EUROPEANS FOLLOW ON.

The Europeans were thus faced with an impending inning defeat unless they made a great rally in their second innings. They followed on and began disastrously again, losing two of their wickets when only 7 runs was on the board. Then ensued a fine partnership between Sullivan and Richcond, the European skipper, which raised high hopes in the Spectators but, unfortunately the former player who went forward to hit one of Baliah's deliveries missed it with the result that Naidu stumped him clean (60-3-26). Then began another rout. Before half a dozen runs were added to the score Ward and Richmond were both dismissed by Ramanujulu. Knox in company with Snattock was playing a fre game hitting all round the wicket, but the latter's wicket was shattered by Sivasankaran (94-6-2). Carrick now partnered Knox and once again high expectations were raised especially as the Kolar man ws playing confident cricket. Knox twice sent the ball over the boundary and hit freely but was sent to the pavilion by Sivasankaran after breaking through his wicket. (116-7-39).

Aste joined Carrick but was soon out having scored but a single. Carrick who was playing a merry game all the while raised the score to 155 when Ramanujulu caught and bowled him (155-9-37). The retiring batsman played a spendid game. The last pair carried the score to 175 when stumps were drawn for the day.

LAST DAY'S GAME.

The overnight not outs took their stand at the wicket this forenoon but in the very first over Ganapathi shattered Lemarchand's wickets thus bringing the Europeans' second innings to a close without even a single run's addition to the last evening's score. Thus a crushing defeat by an innings and 27 runs was inflicted on the Europeans by the Indian team.

A Calcutta message of January 14th says:—Mr. N. Sarkar, coal merchant of Calcutta, died on Saturday. He was a partner in Messrs. N. C. Sarkar and Company and a prominent member of the Indian Mining Federation of which he was one of the founders and was well-known in the coal trade.—(A. P.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOMBAY PLEADERS' ACT.

INTERPRETATION OF PROVISIONS.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Bai Jayagavri, wife of Mukundlal,
vs.
Ramanlal Chhotalal.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. D. D. Cooper, First Class Subordinate Judge of Broach, who held that the appellant was not entitled to the cost of the execution proceedings as the matter was governed by the Regulation II of 1827 under which no separate costs were allowed for proceedings taken for the execution of the decree.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the followng judgment of the Chief Justice:—

"Suit No. 211 of 1919 filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Broach was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff presented in November, 1920, appeal No. 419 of 1920 in the Bombay High Court. The appeal was dismissed with costs. The respondent then presented a Darkhast in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court to recover the costs awarded to the respondents in appeal No. 419 of 1920. The costs, it appears, were paid, but the Darkhastdar asked for the costs of the Darkhast on the ground that he was entitled to such costs under Bombay Act XVII of 1920. By Section 18 (1) of the Act where costs are awarded to a party in any proceeding, the amount of the pleader's fee to be taxed in the bill of costs as recoverable by such party, if represented by a pleader, from his adversary, shall be computed in accordance with the rules in Schedule III unless such fee has been settled under the provisions of Section 17 for a lesser amount in which case no more than such lesser amount shall be recoverable.

Under Schedule III, Clause IV, in execution proceedings the pleader's fee to be allowed shall be one-fourth of the fee calculated at the rates specified in Rule 1 on the amount or value of the relief or money claimed in the application to execute the decree.

The claim of the respondent to have the costs of the Darkhast taxed and awarded in this fashion was disallowed by the Subordinate Judge on the ground, I take it, that when the appeal was filed the question of the pleader's fee was governed by Regulation II of 1827, and as Section 52 of the Regulation contemplated that in execution proceedings no fresh pleader's fees could be awarded since the pleader was retained not only till the disposal of the suit or appeal, but until the decree was fulfilled, therefore under Section 33 of Bombay Act XVII of 1920 this Darkhast was a proceeding pending in the Court at the commencement of the Act, and as such pending proceeding, it should be governed until its final disposal by the Court in which it was pending in respect of such matters, by the laws and rules in force immediately before the commencement of the Act. What was pending at the commencement of the Act was appeal No. 419 of 1920, and it is even doubtful whether the respondent seeking execution for the costs of the appeal would not have been allowed separate pleader's fees under the regulation. However it is not necessary to consider that, because we think that this Darkhast was a proceeding instituted after the commencement of the Act, and it cannot be treated as a proceeding pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at the commencement of the Act. It would follow then that under Section 18 (1) of Bombay Act XVII of 1920, the respondent would be entitled to the fee prescribed under the 3rd Schedule. Therefore the appeal must be allowed. We now make the order which should have been made by the Subordinate Judge that the appellants in appeal No. 419 of 1920 should pay the costs of the Darkhast, and they must also pay the costs of this appeal."

Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3348-23—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm, Kanayal and ors., Vachha and Co. Pt. Hd. 19-12-23.
4132-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchordas Govindji Asher, Raghunathdas Devraj a firm, N C Dalal and Co, Pt. Hd. 7-12-23.
4258-21—Motichand and D, Amratlal Narottamdas a firm, Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishankar K and G.
5203-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dhanjishaw Edalji Mistry, Motiram Kevalram, Mulla and Mulla.
633-23—Unwalla P and P, K H Bilpudiwalla and Co, a firm, Framroze Hormusji Chavda, M B Chothia and Co.
495-23—Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas Padamsey a firm, Joharimal Rudmal a firm, Thakoredas and Co.
724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas and Co, a firm, N M Karsondas and Co. a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mamooji Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
119-23—Patel and Eze Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors. N C Dalal and Co.
4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.
2847-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Matubhai M Shah, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhaman and ors. Amin and Desai, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

584-23—Mulla and Mulla, Rustomji Muncherji Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vachha and Co.
3221-23—Little and Co, Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman and ors, Gulamhussein Esaji Tajbhoy and ors., Merwanji K and Co, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Dadiamsey, Mahodeo Sahano and ors.
4077-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalidanji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and ors.
4078-23—F A Tavari, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors. Sanmaldas Vanmalidas.
4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sirdar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.
4092-23—Amin and Desai, Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotham and Co, Mulla and Mulla.
4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., Sandia Lalata and ors.
4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhoy and ors., E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.
4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and anr. Govindji Gopalji, Andrade and Cunha.
4189-23—Purnanand Cl. and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Joshi, The Venus Electric Co a firm, Patell and Eze.
4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr. Mahiar Boman Irani and ors., Lalla and Co.
4191-23—Jehangir M and S, Perojshaw Rattanji Dubash and ors., Pochaji H B Jejibhoy, Kharas and Co.
4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas, Manilal Mohanlal Parekh Amin and Desai.
4203-23—Ferreira and V Augustine Venient Periera, J D M D Souza and anr.
4250-23—Amarchand and Mang, Hatimbhai Gulamhussein, Esufali Gulamhussein and anr.
4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Charya and anr, Shankerrao Mahadeo Khale, Thattet and Co.
4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam, Irani Rashid Khodabux.
4295-23—Mirza and Mirza, Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar, Syed Muzafare.
1690-23—Chitnis K and M, Valli Hussein and Co, a firm, Piroz M Dastur and Co,

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
IN INSOLVENCY.
APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

448-22—Re: Valabhdas Dewji Thucker, Nathu Gulab and Co, Cr. No. 3.

FOR DISMISSAL OF COUNTERCLAIM.

39-21—Merwanji K and Co, Hargovindas Vrijvallabhdas Nankchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2116-21—Mulla and Mulla, Alimahomed Kamruddin and anr. The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ld., Mehta L and Co., As Pt. Hd. 16-11-23.
5276-22—Kanga and S, Sagarmal Premsukh a firm, Velji Daya a firm, Malvi M R and Co., As Pt. Hd. 19-11-23.

SHORT CAUSE.

3369-23—Daphtary F and D, F Faiedmnns Diamond Trading Co, Dattalal Murlidhar Gandka, Craigie B and C, Bhaishankar K and G, Pt. Hd. 9-1-24.

LONG CAUSE.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M, Bidhicand Jivraj, Mangaldas Purshottamdas, Bhaishankar K and G, As Pt. Hd. 15-11-23.

SHORT CAUSES.

507-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal a firm, Suridhar Bhaggat, Divekar and Bhagwat.
9-23—Captain and V, Devkaran Nanji a firm, Ratilal Manchharam Velumi, N C Dalal and Co.
1822-23—Shah and Chinu, Amratlal Mohanlal a firm, Daldiprasad Durgadutt a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
2023-23—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Devsey and Co. a firm, Shrimanvadan Raja, Edgelow G W and Co.
3951-22—Kanga and Co, Nensey Meghji and ors., Domingo Abrieo, Surveyor and Co.
3746-22—Kanga and Co, Motilal Dayaram, Odharmal Mojusingh, Surveyor and Co.
1129-23—Ferreira and Val Haridas Waljee and Co, a firm, Hassan Premji and ors. Kanga and Co, Against Defts. except 1, 2 and 4
732-23—Manchersha and Nar, Makanji Joraji, Sagarmal Nihalchand & firm and ors. Purmanand Cl. and J, Amarchand and Mang.
3465-23—Crawford B and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Oomer Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon and anr. Matubhai J and M.
4687-23—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon and anr., Haji Mahomed Haji Oomer Crawford B and Co.
3576-23—Chubb and Co, Louis Dominick B itto Narottam Damodardas, Matubhai J and M.
504-22—Ramanlal and H. Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool and anr., Vaccha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1503-21—M B Chotia, Mansuklal Panachand a firm, Thakar Shivlal Nathabhai, Madhowji and Co.
S C Ct.—509-7234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Navla and ors., Mulchand Munji, Dubash and Co.
1864-21—Amarchand and Mang, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co, a firm E D Sassoon and Co. Ld., Wadia G and Co.
2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Barraclough and Co. Ld., (in Vol. Liqn.), Kadarbhoy Essoofally Khoja, Payne and Co.
1206-23—Soonderdas and Co Long De'Mello, Amtoolabai, Mulla and Mulla.
1893-21—Jamshedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal, Maganlal Chunilal Ghai, N C Dalal and Co. As to Counter Claim.
1884-21—Chitnis K and M, D Shanilal Kantilal and Co, a firm, Allibhai Chogla and Co, a firm, Smethem B and L.
1890-18—Mulji and Tha, Bhimaji Motiji and Co, a firm, Sitabai widow.
2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr., Bhcashul Beahman and ors. Bhaishankar K and G.
3348-19—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Ababakar, Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors., In person.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5867-11—Payne and Co, Fatmabai and another, Rashanbai and others, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Pathare and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1311-23—Mantri & Co., Tehminabai widow v. Damodhar Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholkar & Co., Pt. Hd.
S. C. 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodabad Irani and anr v. Tehminabai, widow, Mantri and Co.
3730-20—Manchersha and Nar., Tatya Rawji a firm and anr., vs. Motichand Jechand and ors., Motichand and D. Kharas and Co. Pt. Hd. 7-1-24.

SHORT CAUSES.

4421-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Laxmichand Khetsey v. Hussein Abdul Rahiman and co. a firm, Madhowji and Co, As. Pt. Hd. 20-12-23.

1382-23—Wadia C and Co., The Tata Power Co. Ld. v. Kanjyalal Chunilal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co
4700-23—Patell and Eze., Meghji Vallabhdas v Dayalji Lalji and Co. a firm, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

926-23—Motichand and D, Maneram Madanlal, a firm, v. Jagmohan Vasanji a firm, Mehta L and Co.
226-21—Tyabji and Co., Bayabai and anr. v. Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandri, Soonderdas and Co.
S.C. Ct. 2388--25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kekamal Madnaram, Hiralal and Co.
2367-23—Amin and Desai, Pranlal P Makanji v. K M Chaubal and anr., N C Dalal and Co.
1875-22—N C Dalal and Co., K M Chanbal v. Kanayalal R Dave, Amin and Desai. As to Counter Claim.
1058-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Hemraj Valji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.
2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.
1899-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malber Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.
1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1928-23—Little and Co. The Tata Mills Ltd, The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3590-23—Pandia and Co, Jamkoomahoo widow, Ismail Abdul Rehman.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3362-23—Chitnis K and M, Hirachand Tarachand, Khumaldas Kaliandas, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2396-19—Motichand and D, Dada Haji Issak v. Turner, Morrison and Co., a firm, Payne and Co. Pt. Hd. 11-1-24.
4327-23—Mehta L & Co. Rehmabai widow, v. Hassan Abubakar, Shamrao M and H. Pt. Hd. 11-1-24.
4067-23—Surveyor & Co., Bai Meherbai v. Maneckji Mancherji Palkhiwalla and anr., M B Chothia &Co., Pt. Hd. 28-11-23.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

2502-19—Kanga and Co, Chandumal Chhaganmal, Jugseybhay Vishram and Co, Mehta L and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re: Ind. Coy's Act Re: Economic Land & Bldg., Stores Ld.—Ardeshir H D. and Co., Gordhandas Parbhudas—Petr. v. N. H. Moos—Official Liquidator M. G. Vardhaman and anr.,—Applicants, Mulla and Mulla 2-11-23.

SHORT CAUSES.

1841-23—Khandwalla and Chh., Joharmal Uttamchand a firm v. Mukhram Pratapnarayan, a firm, N C Dalal & Co. As to Counter Claim.
4050-23—Craigie B and C, Bibi Khandize Sultan v. The Calendar Mfg. Co. a firm, Kanga and Co.
2936-21—Mulla and Mulla, Pirojsha Nusserwanji Mehta v. Hiralal Vithaldas, a firm, Mulla and Mulla.
4298-21—Payne & Co., Lalji Poonsey a firm, v. Shivji Cooverji a firm and anr. Madhowji and Co.
4979-21—Payne and Co., Damji Meghji and Co. a firm, v Shivji Cooverji a firm and anr., Madhowji and Co.
4905-21—N C Dalal and Co., Haji Mahomed Behani v. V R Paralkar, Manilal & Kher.
3885-21—Vrajlal and Co., Jaggannath Chhaganlal Bros. a firm, v. Padamsey Vallabhdas and ors. Ferreira and Val.

S. C Ct. 506
——20—Amin and Desai, Bahaldas Khemchand v. Ambalal Motichand and anr Motichand and D.
1836-20—Patel and Eze. Allimahomed Abdulla and Co. firm, v Vissonji Sons and Co., Bhaishankar K and G.
608-20—Dharamsi D and Co., Laldas Maganlal and Co. firm, The Ahmedabad Spg. Wg. Co. Ltd. Edgelow G W & Co. Malvi M R and Co.
327-20—Tyabji D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Kissondas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas and ors., Ardeshir H D and Co., Mulla and Mulla.
2544-20—Hiralal and Co. Bhikachand Khemchand and Co. a firm, v. Chhottalal Bhikabhai Shah a firm, Amin and Desai.
1720-20—Matubhai J and M, Ebrahim Dawood Kazi v. K Haridas and Co. a firm, Craigie B and C.
4753-21—Dallas and Co., Morarji Virji a firm and ors. v. Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm and ors., Madhowji & Co.
5101-21—Madhowji and Co., N H Moos, v. Chhaganlal Premchand, Jamshedji R and D.
4272-22—Madhowji and Co., Gangaram alias Gangaji Khater v. Mulji Shivchand and ors. Manubhai and Co., Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co., Malvi M R and Co., Meerwanji K and Co.
5147-21—Ardeshir H C and Co., Ramgopal Jagganath a firm v Mahfoozali Khan, Little and Co.
2854-20—Dubash & Co. Kadarnath Bhagwandas a firm, v. Javerchand Thackersey a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR JUDGMENT.

3316-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trasler Ltd. Tajbhoy and Co, Payne and Co

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3849-22—Tyabji D and Co., Dalichand Raichand v. Gangasaran Lotram and ors. Thakordas and Co., Kanga and Co.
1947-23—Payne and Co., Nanabhai Tallackchand v. Ratanlal Mulchand, Tyabji D and Co.
8291-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Multani Kanayalal Rupchand a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5376-22—Daphtary F and D., Abdul Huain Abdul Latifi and ors v. Bai Fatmabai Mia Saheb Shaik Shadk Ahmed, widow, Vachha and Co.
5629-23—Vachha and Co., Shamsuddin Hussanalli Rangwalla, v Jenabai widow and ors., Dastur and Co.
5002-22—Payne and Co., Framji Edulji Dinshaw v. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld., Little and Co. As Pt. Hd.
2108-23—Ardeshir H D and Co. Bhaidas Jamnadas v Motilal Lallubhai Mariatia and ors. Kanga and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.
2475-23—Mulla and Mulla, Bomanji Rustom Contractor v. Goculdas Achratlal Mohanlal, Purnanand Cl & J.
3513-19—Shamrao M and H, Mahadeo Daji Govind v. Dewoobai widow, N C Dalal and Co.
3473-21—Amin and Desai, Narandas Purshottam Patel v. Chhaganlal Haribhai and anr. N C Dalal and Co.
4299-21—Mulla and Mulla, B Vajifdar Ramdutt and Co., a firm, v. Framroze P. Engineer.
3215-21—Madhowji and Co., Nathumal Suriamal v. Ishwarsing Nyrayensing and ors.
3321-21—Madhowji and Co., Nathumal Suriamal v. Ishwarsing Nyrayensing and ors.
1054-20—Little and Co., N M Rayalu Iyer Nagaswami v. K M Subber and Sons, a firm,, Hiralal and Co.
2362-21 Jehangir M and S. Uderam Shivram v. Padamsey Rattansey, Mulla and Mulla.
2390-20—N C Dalal and Co., Raghavji Mowji and Co., a firm v. Hirji Madhowji and ors. Pandia & Co.
435-18—Madhowji and Co. (For Pauper) Mongibai widow, v. Velbai widow, Mulla and Mulla.
2473-20—Dubash and Co., Framroze Nusserwanji Gagrat v. Habibhoy Ebrahim, Mirza and Mirza.
1821-19—Merwanji K and Co., Sewantilal Bhogilal a firm, v. Mia Mahomed Suleman Kazi, Shroff and Lam.
1563-20—Malvi M R and Co., Moolraj Daulatrai a firm, v Gurumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
1566-20—Malvi M R and Co., Moolraj Daulatral a firm v Balchand Ugarchand a firm, Wadia and Co.
5151-21—Pandia and Co., Ratunbai widow and ors. v. Bai Harbai widow and nr., Mulla and Mulla, Craigie B and C., Captain and V.

S. C. Ct. 721—
——20—Mulla and Mulla, Khimji Lalji and ors v. Abdul Hoosein Essaji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

9749 —
4097-21—Amin and Desai Motilal Kissondas v. Kakirbhai Itcharam and ors.
4978-21—Shroff and Lam, Jamnadas Tricumdas v. Bhawanji Nathabhai.
1266-18—Bhaishanker K and G Manibhai Gobulbhai a firm, v Sukhlal Monji and anr, Purnanand Cl & J. Raghavayya N and Co.
1873-20—Captain and V. Devkaran Nanji a firm v. Ratansey Ranji, Malvi M R and Co.
3876-21—Dallas and Co. Hasson Haji Adamji Valli v Hussein Haj Adamji Vally and anr.
4909-21—Mulla and Mulla, Esmailii Tyebji, v. Hassonally Jivaibhoy Thanawalla a firm, Smetham B and L.
1614-20—Ardeshir H D and Co., Bhawanbhai Chunji a firm v. B N Lang, Purnanand Cl. and J.
1361-21—Manilal and Kher, Himatram Daulatram Dave, v. Lallubhai Kudarby Desai and anr. Thakoredas and Co.
1984-19—Mehta L and Co., Jamnadas Kerleorana and Co. a firm v Mohanlal Jivabhai and ors Dallas and Co. Tyabji D. and Co.
2985-20—Matubhai J and M, Lady Jehangir Bullimoria, v. Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarvesh, Lalji Shri Vallabh Ramji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.

SANITATION ROUND IN G. WARD,

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, was arranged on Sunday the 6th instant. The party consisting of Mr. S. D. Pandya, Sanitary Inspector, and some social workers started from The Bombay Working Men's Institute and proceeded towards the side of Ferguson Road in G Ward In the course of Round the following insanitary conditions were observed. 'Vasant Pundlik Dhumatker's Chawl'. This chawl was re-visited and the same insanitary conditions were observed as at the time of the previous visit of the party except that lime-white wash was given. All the privies and all the side open gutters were choked up. 'Fetmabai's Chawl 499, New Parbhadevi Temple. Heaps of Katchara were collected in large quantities and it seems that the same is not removed daily by the sweeper. Privies are completely choked up. Heaps of Katchra all over and night soil was flowing from the privies and the back side of the privies. White-washing and repairing is an urgent necessity. On enquiry it was learnt that this chawl was under action. The attention of the Municipal Officers needs to be drawn to this serious state of things.

'Mohamed Ebrahims' Cnawl'. This chawl is situated near the Standard Mills. This chawl is inhabited mostly by the workmen of the Standard Mills. There is a open channel Drainage, which is completely choked up. It is a great menace to the health of the said tenants.

All sorts of dirt was accumulated in the open space between these two chawls. This chawl it is understood is also under action. House no. 487 Perbhadevi side. This chawl is owned by Abdul Kadar Gulam Mahomad inhabited by the working class people. Whitewashing and repairing are absolutely lacking.

The whole atmosphere of this part is filthy and gives abnoxious smell on account of the open drainage, which is a constant nuisance to the residents of this locality.

MORE RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI January 12.

A list of ten non-official resolutions admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly has been issued to-day. Four of them are from Mr. K. C. Negoy, four from Dr. Gour and two from Mr. Haji Wajihuddin. Two resolutions of Mr. Negoy are for the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the questions of reorganisation of the headquarters administration of railways and the recent sale of two million pounds of gold. Mr. Negoy also demands publication of the Government of India's proposals on the question of separation of Railways from the general finance and suggests the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal to the extent of the indirect bounty enjoyed by it in the shape of railway freight.

Dr. Gour will recommend (1) the creation of an Indian Privy Council to advise the Government on matters excluded from the cognizance of Indian Legislature, (2) fixing the military expenditure at twenty per cent of the gross central revenue (3) establishment of a Supreme Court and (4) the formation of a panel of elected members of central legislature so that delegates to the Imperial and International Conferences be selected out of it.

Mr. Haji Wajihuddin wishes a uniform law throughout India by which questions of dissolution of marriage, restoration of conjugal rights and divorce of Mahomedans may be decided by competent Mahomedans only. He also urges discontinuance of the system of reservation of intermediate and third class railway compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—I have read with great pleasure your not of the day on the triumph of the Bomcott of French goods by Germans since the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and its significance for the slaves of India. But I can supply you a much more pertinent and convincing example. In his "Making of a Republic, Kevin R.O'Shiel says:—

"Against this coercion (the forcible imposition of the Stamp Duty by the British Government, in 1765) the Americans adopted many of the weapons that are used to-day in combating a similar system of mis-government. They became Sinn Feiners, and resolved to have as little as possible to do with England. They would not eat English food; they would not buy English goods; they would not wear English clothes. In order the better to carry out this latter ordinance, they gave up the eating of lamb, so as to increase the stock of sheep for the future supply of home wool.....The American women were not behindhand in helping their country in her hour of need. Their zeal and noble enthusiasm contributed much to the success and ultimate triumph of Washington's arms. The highest among them did not disdain to use the spinning wheel, to forgo luxuries and to attend to the wants of those made desolate by the War."

Allow me please to draw special attention to the important part played by the American women in making the boycott effective; and let me strongly appeal to Indian women to follow that noble example. Surely, Indian women cannot remain indifferent to the facts that their motherland is in chains rivetted round her feet by British imperialists for perpetuating British economic sovereignty; that the only weapon for breaking those chains is the complete boycott of all British goods; and that Indian women can do much more than the men to assure the triumph of the boycott. When women lead this great movement, no man will be able to keep away from it.

The women of India have before them the most unique opportunity of releasing their motherland from the economic and political servitude enforced on her in the interests of British industries. I am quite confident that they will make the most of the opportunity and India will soon be a free country as a result of their heroic efforts.—Yours etc.,

X. Y.

Jan. 14.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

A special meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce called at the instance of the Managing Committee of the Chamber was held here to-day, when a large and representative gathering was present. Mr. Gray, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, presided. In opening the proceedings, the President explained the object of the meeting and denied that the Punjab Chamber did not serve the interests of the Punjab, because of its location at Delhi. Referring to the opinion expressed that Lahore ought to be the headquarters of the Chamber the President, pointing out the commercial importance of Delhi, said, commerce knew no boundaries and asked Lahore tradesmen to revive the old committee of the Chamber and give them real support, so that meetings might be held alternately in Lahore and Delhi. The President then called upon the meeting to decide the best means of representing their views to Government and to work unitedly having one strong Chamber of Commerce in North India. Discussion following, it was decided that the new Northern India Chamber of Lahore should further discuss points of difference with the Punjab Chamber with the object of possible amalgamation of interests with a view to work unitedly for the whole province.

SAHARANPUR RIOT CASES.

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 12.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Abdullah Ibn-i-Usoof Ali, Bar.-at-Law and a retired I.C.S., is at Saharanpur in connection with the riot cases and has consented to work on behalf of the accused. He is the principal defence counsel. At present he is working in the Bazar Bisatian case which is pending before G. O. Allen, Esq., I.C.S., District Sessions Judge, after which he will take up another case. Another leading counsel defending the accused is Moulvi Shahabuddin, M. L. C., formerly pleader.

Captain Bennett, the amateur steeplechase jockey who won the Grand National last year, died this morning in a nursing home. He underwent an operation yesterday and at first it was believed to have been successful; but subsequently the patient gradually sank.—Reuter.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

JAGATGURU SANKARACHARYA'S EXPOSITION.

VIEWS ON CURRENT PROBLEMS.

Under the auspices of Guzarati Hindu community of Calcutta a public meeting was held in the premises of the Bombay Club yesterday evening, when a congratulatory address was presented to Jagatguru Shankaracharyaji. The hall was fairly full.

The proceedings began, says "the Servant" of Calcutta, after celebrating the *arati* of Swamaji which ceremony was followed by a national song sung by Pandit Mahadeo Sukul. Mr. Hiralal on behalf of the Guzrati Hindu community explained the object of the meeting.

Pandit Mahadeo Sukul delivered a speech in Hindi. He said that Indians were not afraid to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the motherland. Sri Sri Sankaracharyrji, went on the speaker, has set the example of suffering before the people. He appealed to the audience to purify their hearts and take up the work before the country.

Dr. Goverdhan Das then presented the address on behalf of the organisers. The Guzrati Hindu community also presented Swamiji with a purse—containing about Rs. 700.

Sri Sri Sankaracharyajee then addressed the audience. He said: Friends, it is a matter of the most profound regret that I am unable to address you in Guzrati. The Peeth which I have the honour to represent is situated in Guzrat. Much more, therefore, is my resentment for this regret. The reference to the Jail life, I have just passed through, as a calamity has deeply pained me. So long as this tendency remains I feel despondent about India. That means that the resurrection of the country is far off.

If we compare the history of India with that of any other country we see that in India, in spite of centuries of foreign domination, has been able to survive. Empire may come and go—but India goes on for ever. Wherein lies the secret of his vitality? Each great Empire of the past had some great principles to which they clung as their ideals. But we find they have all passed away. In Greece—they had the ideal of "efficiency." The Romans had the notion of "Law and order"—like one we are experiencing in India to-day. They have all gone away. India, in spite of all her changes, remains as the coveted object of all the nations of the world. I have come to the conclusion that it is because, the *Dharma* has always been the guiding principle of India.

Shri Krishna says, all desires are of divine nature so long as they do not come in conflict with *Dharma*. We have found out that without *dharma* there cannot be a stable foundation of our prosperity. Even with regard to Swaraj—I have been constantly emphasising the need of Dharmic Swaraj. If we adopt the tactics of the Westerners—how are we better off? Do we want a dharmic Government or one dishonest Government for another? When I speak of *dharma* I lay special emphasis that our Hindu Dharma sastra is very keen on the definition of Swadharma. If we understand this definition of Swardharma aright then there cannot be any trouble between the Hindus and Mussalmans.

I have always been laying great stress on the danger of disunion between the Hindus and Mussalmans. We want a Hindu-Moslem unity based on good feeling, susceptibilities of the other.

Turning to the question of Hindu organisation Jagatguru said:—I wish you to remember that Hindu organisation is very necessary. At the same time I say that every community must organise themselves for the common good of the whole nation. It is necessary, therefore, that not merely should the Mussalmans be organised but they should, for their self-interest, seek it more than the Hindus do. The speaker by citing the examples of Howrah and Barrackpore affairs said "these examples show how the Hindus are lacking religious enthusiasm. Without that enthusiasm the Hindu community would not survive. But I warn them not to copy the wild enthusiasm showed by the Mussalmans at Howrah. We should be Hindus, continued the speaker, devoted to our religion and at the same time give to others the same liberty as we claim for ourselves. If this principle is faithfully followed—all problems would be solved.

I feel intensely pained at the reaction noticeable in the political atmosphere today. I refer to the constant use of words like dharma—from political platforms. Our Dharmasastra tells us that all the activities of life should be permeated by dharma. That is why in the Dharmasastra we find *Rajadharma* comes under *dharma*. That is why I have thought it my duty to take my share in the political field also. The question arises—why do I support the Congress politics? The answer is very simple. In India the Government is carried in a different way. But according to the Shastras the sum and substance of *Rajadharma* is *projaranjan*.

I do not ask anybody to seek Jail life; at the same time it is wrong to avoid Jail if it comes as a reward in the performance of one's duty. Hope for the best and be prepared for the worst in the practice of dharma. We find that the Brahmins here have absolutely fallen off from dharma. As for the Kshatriyas they have become a self-seeking profiteer. If we realise that dharma is the secret of India's greatness in the past and if we will shoulder the burden of re-uplift there is absolutely no

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

doubt of our achieving success. We want *Rajniti* working under dharma. I had that Swaraj based on *adharma* will be short-lived and that would be no Swaraj at all, we will at any rate make our Swaraj—real Swaraj which will make the people of India happy.

The speaker next dwelt upon the question of Council entry. He said:—Those who honestly believe that they can work from within the councils.—it is their duty to go to the councils. But those who believe it is impossible let them remain outside. Let them work whole-heartedly in their own line. In whatever line you work, be honest—let there be no cheating, let there be no room given for regret afterwards. Nobody should be actuated by a diplomatic motive.

The speaker concluded by saying "I only wish that everyone will perform the dharma according to his own likes. I wish every one to be true to his own conscience.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY ARTHUR MACDONALD, WASHINGTON.)

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Arthur Macdonald Washington's appreciation of President Coolidge.

When the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by his old college, he was complimented by the President for teaching the lesson of "adequate brevity." This was an accurate phrase as shown by his speeches and messages. Coolidge expressed fundamental principles which should always be emphasized and cannot be mentioned too often.

General statements, from the scientific point of view, are not wholly true, but if four-fifths true, though one-fifth untrue, they are very valuable. I shall present briefly some of the ideas of Calvin Coolidge found in his writings, speeches and addresses, and as far as possible in his own words, though not quoting him.

1. I am not one of those who believe votes are to be won by misrepresentations, skilful presentations of half truths, and plausible deductions from false premises.

2. For good government cannot be found on the bargain counter.

3. Partisanship should stop at the boundary line, but patriotism should begin there.

4. We are citizens before we are partisans.

5. When you substitute patronage for patriotism administration breaks down.

6. We need more of the office desks and less of the show window in politics.

7. Politics is not an end but a means, not a product but a process; it is the art of Government and

8. Like other values, it has counterfeits, upon which so much emphasis has been placed as to obscure the original.

9. Every native-born American is potentially a President.

10. There are quacks and charlatans among politicians, doctors and lawyers, but they are not representatives. For

11. Our public men, as a class, are inspired by honourable and patriotic motives, desirous only of faithful execution of their trust.

12. Public men must expect criticism and endure false charges.

13. Public business is transacted on a higher plane than private.

14. In office holding only the man of broad sympathy and deep understanding of his fellow men can meet with much success. Yet

15. Office-holding is the incidental, the standard of citizenship is the essential.

16. Every man is a politician whether he will or no, for government does not rest upon the opinions of men upon their actions.

17. The development of the State has ever been from anarchy through despotism through oligarchy, broadened into democracy and ending in representative government based upon universal suffrage. But many nations have fallen along the way.

18. Our public schools have made education possible for all and ignorance a disgrace.

19. Those with liberal culture ought to be the leaders in maintaining the standards of citizenship, or their education is a failure.

20. My college mates were moved with a serious purpose; he who had less lacked place among them.

21. Education must give not only power but direction; it must minister to the whole man or it fails.

22. Science, however important, does not provide a civilization that can stand without classical ideals.

23. The classic of all classics is the Bible.

24. The discontent in modern industry is the result of a too narrow outlook. For

25. It is far from enough to teach our citizens a vocation; our industrial system will break down unless it is humanized.

26. It is not well if the great diversity of modern learning has made the truth so little of a novelty that it lacks all reverence.

27. We have lost our reverence for the profession of teaching and bestowed it upon the profession of acquiring.

28. The profession of teaching has come down to us with a sanction of antiquity greater than all else.

29. Inspiration always comes from above and diffusion of learning radiates down from the university.

30. The individual may not require the higher institutions of learning; but society does. For

31. Without higher education, civilization, as we know it, would fall from mankind in a night.

32. Let there be a purpose in all legislation, to recognize the right of man to be well born, well nurtured, well educated, well employed, and well paid.

33. When membership in a legislature is sought as a means of livelihood, legislation will pass from a public function to a private enterprise. For

34. The legislator will succeed not by indulging himself but by denying himself.

35. Democracy is not a doctrine of the divine right of kings, but it adds to it the divine right of all men.

36. Democracy not only ennobled man, but it has ennobled industry. For we are working towards the day

37. When equal honor shall fall to equal endeavor, whether it be exhibited in the office or in the shop.

38. The protection of the individual lies at the basis of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

39. Liberty is not bestowed, it is an achievement, but it comes to no people who have not passed through the successive stages which always precede it; it is very far from a state of nature. For

40. While there are no conditions under which it is better to be a slave than to be free, there are may conditions under which it is much easier to be a slave; and many have preferred such slavery rather than bear the responsibilities of freedom.

41. Wisdom and experience have increased our admiration of the Declaration of Independence.

42. The sovereignty of the American citizen has irresistibly led to a realization of the dignity of his occupation whatever it may be.

43. Roosevelt, the people looked upon, as a reflection of their ideals of true Americanism; he appealed to the imagination of youth and satisfied the judgment of maturity.

44. Lincoln was in wisdom great, but in humility greater, in justice strong, but in compassion stronger, becoming leader of men by following the truth; he overcame evil with good.

45. We need a broader, firmer and deeper faith in the people—that they desire to do right.

46. All men are peers, the humblest with the most exalted

47. This is the path of equality before law and of liberty under the law, that is, democracy.

48. Works which endure come from the soul of the people.

49. Our flag, above all others, expresses the sovereignty of the people, when all else passes away.

50. Each man is entitled to his rights and the rewards of his service. Be they ever so large or ever so small.

51. Industry cannot flourish if labor languish.

52. The welfare of the weakest and strongest are inseparable.

53. Neither wages, houses, lands nor coupons will satisfy. For

54. Man's spiritual nature insists on higher things to which it can respond.

55. Without moral victory, whatever the fortunes of the battlefield, there can be no abiding peace.

56. History is to be studied and applied, not for the purpose of advocating reaction, yet it holds the only warrant for real progress.

57. Laws must rest upon the eternal foundations of righteousnes.

58. Men do not make laws but discover them.

59. Laws do not make reforms, but reforms make laws.

60. Money will not purchase character nor good government, for the measure of success is not merchandise, but manhood.

61. It may not be so important to determine just where we are, but it is of the utmost importance to determine whither we are going.

62. The power to think is the most practical thing in the world.

63. There can be no proper observance of a birthday which forgets the mother.

64. If knowledge be wrongly used, civilization commits suicide.

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THE SALVATION ARMY.

APPEAL FOR RESCUE HOME.

During the visit of General Booth to India last year the question of the Development and extension of the Army Social Operations was discussed and Commissioner Horskins was requested to formulate plans. Among the schemes brought forward was the erection of the New Eye Hospital at Anand, and a New Rescue Home for Bombay. The former was completed and opened last month. The latter is now receiving attention. In order to assist the Commissioner, Major Winton, M.B.E., of New Zealand, was selected and appointed by General Booth. The Major's wide experience in soliciting funds in other countries is invaluable in this effort to erect an up-to-date Rescue Home in this city.

The Home is for the unfortunate women who have been sold to a life of shame from which they cannot escape, as they are heavily involved in debt to their keeper, and many threshings follow if they do not reap him a large amount of money.

Men and women, will you come to their aid and help us to rescue such by providing a home for them? It is the responsibility of every citizen and not of this organisation alone.

Then we think of the girl who has been betrayed by some supposed lover. She is precious in the sight of God and her mother. We also think of the girl who would willingly live differently if she received a chance and a home to go to.

The Home is for all classes, irrespective of nationality, religion, caste or creed. It possibly does not affect your household to-day; it may to-morrow.

Fathers, mothers, we plead with you to help us to remove some of the temptations that will assail your children. Think of how venereal disease is spread by these unfortunates so that the fourth generation suffers.

What an opportunity to do something practical. The cost of the Home and land will be Rs. 1,40,000. Donations of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000 and smaller amounts down to Re. 1 are urgently needed. All can help.

All amounts will be acknowledged through the Press by Major Winton, M.B.E., the Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, who is specially appointed to finance the project, or by Commissioner Horskins, the Territorial Commander of the Bombay Presidency.

The following is the fourth list of donations:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Rs. 1,000; Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 1,000; Ramdas Khimji and Co., Rs. 500; Dr. Jivraj W. Mehta, Rs. 250; Sir Manubhai M. Mehta (the Diwan of Baroda), Rs. 250; C. F. W., Rs. 300; A. B. Morrison, Esq., Rs. 100; Langley and Co., Rs. 100; Late Nathan Avercrombie and Co., Rs. 100; Jissop and Co., Rs. 50; Miller and Co., Rs. 50; English Electric Co., Rs. 50.

Major Winton received this note:—"Kindly receive per post Rs. 100 as my mite for the funds of the Rescue Home for unfortunate women."—Yours sincerely, a Parsi lady.

Donations gratefully received by Major Winton and acknowledged through the papers.

THE FIRST MUSLIM MINISTER OF C.P.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter for gratification that H. E. the Governor of C. P. has acceded to the requests of the Muslim Community and appointed a Muslim Minister for the first time. It was a long-standing complaint of the Mussalmans of these Provinces that there was no Muslim in the C. P. Cabinet.

The new Minister, Kazi Syed Hifazat Ali B. A., LL. B., President Khandwa Municipality is probably the youngest to become a member of the Government in India. He was born in 1892 and is a distinguished "Old Boy" of Aligarh. He is the hereditary "Khatib" of Khandwa and Kazi of Bundi and is the son-in-law of the famous administrator, Khan Bahadur Syed Abdur Rahman, M. L. C., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Akola, who has trained him up from the beginning. Within the brief space of 9 years he has not only risen high in the legal profession but has proved himself a most indefatigable public worker in the cause of the country and the Community.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

Akola, Jan. 8.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN AHMEDABAD

MR. SHAH'S LECTURE

A public lecture on "Housing Hardships in Ahmedabad and one easy way to remove it" was delivered in Gujarati by Mr. D. A. Shah, under the Presidency of Dr. Joseph Benjamin.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Shah said:—

If there is any point on which there are no two opinions amongst the residents of Ahmedabad, it is the existence of great hardship regarding housing accommodation in the city. The general idea that population has increased most rapidly in Bombay is a wrong one. Figures show that the population of Bombay was 8,21,764 in 1891 and 11,75,914 in 1921 whereas the population of Ahmedabad was 159,366 in 1891 and 2,10,77 in 1921. Thus in Bombay, the population increased by about 43 per cent, whereas it increased by over 69 per cent. in Ahmedabad. Increase in residential accommodation has not kept pace with the increase of population in Bombay, much less in Ahmedabad.

Of the many factors which go to make or mar the health and vitality of a people, the housing must be considered to be the most important. Men spend half their lives in the houses and women more. If, the houses are ill-ventilated, ill-lighted, and are situated in the midst of unhealthy surroundings, the health of the persons occupying those houses is bound to suffer. Health figures of Ahmedabad, however, tell a sorry tale. The number of births in 1885-86 was 4757. In 1911 it was 4188. The number of deaths, on the other hand, was 6358 in 1855-6, and 8927 in 1911. The figures clearly show that the vitality of the populace of Ahmedabad was going down. It will be seen that if Ahmedabad were cut off from the world, and if the same conditions prevailed and the population were to be reduced by 5,000 souls every year, it would be extinct within about 55 years. Again, there were 1347 deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system in 1911 whereas there were 2116 deaths due to the same cause in 1921. Tuberculosis has been increasing. Infant mortality also was alarmingly great. Out of every 1000 children born in Ahmedabad in 1921, 318.69 died before they attained the age of one year. In a city like London with a population of about 75,00,000, the rate of infant mortality was not greater than 75 per 1000. Even in industrial centres like Lancashire, rate was hardly greater than ½ of the rate in Ahmedabad. And yet so little is being done to improve these conditions in Ahmedabad where there are wealthy communities professing the greatest regard for animal life.

The remedies are either to reduce the population or to increase housing accommodation. Reduction of the population to any appreciable extent is impossible so long as Ahmedabad continues to be the industrial centre of Gujarat. The only remedy is a sufficient increase in housing accommodation.

There are five ways in which housing accommodation could be increased by the following five agencies:—

(1) By Government, (2) by the Municipality (3) by private enterprise on the part of individuals or companies for their own profit, (4) by philanthropic persons who would spend money for providing cheap and healthy housing accommodation for the poor and the lower middle class and (5) by Co-operative Societies. As regards (1), it is hardly possible that the Government of Bombay might take up the question as they have done in Bombay. (2) The Municipality hardly promises to do much by way of town-planning. It is out of the question that it will have any building programme for the citizens of Ahmedabad. (3) The lecturer said that he viewed with grave suspicion any such activities on the part of the capitalists or capitalistic bodies. The result of such activities will not be 'housing' but 'ware-housing'-perhaps something worse. The city cannot depend on this agency. (4) The past does not lead to hopes for generosity of the wealthy citizens of Ahmedabad in this direction. The solution of the problem through agency of co-operative societies is effective if only the people shake off their apathy. They must be willing to organize themselves in suitable groups for the purpose of obtaining necessary housing facilities at the most reasonable rates possible. They are institutions of the people managed in the interests of the people by the people themselves. Any group of adult persons not less than ten, having an identity of interest so far as housing is concerned, can get itself registered as a Co-operative Housing Society. Such co-operative societies are of three types. In the first type, tenant co-partnership, houses belong to the society, and members live as tenants with almost all the advantages of ownership. In the second type, hire-purchase, houses belong, in the first instance, to the society, and members occupy houses as tenants. But the rent is fixed a little higher than in the case of the first type of societies. The member-tenant thus goes on paying money in small but regular instalments which cumulatively enable him to purchase the house he resides in, after a certain number of years. In the third type, houses are built separately for each member and is his property subject to the restrictions laid down in the Bye-laws. People must, therefore, go out of the city. Twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred families organized in to a cooperative society or societies, can do so without much difficulty.

After the selection of land is made, the next question is that of raising the necessary amount of money for obtaining the land and building houses. To meet this difficulty of the poor it has been arranged that if a Co-operative Housing Society raises ¼ of the capital required by it, Government would lend the remaining ¾ at 6 per cent., the repayment whereof would be spread over a period of 40 years. The rate of interest may, in the near future, be brought down even to 5 per cent. The grant made by Government for such loans was Rs. 15,00,000.

In addition to securing all the advantages of good housing, the great moral advantage to members would be the proud feeling that they stood on their own legs.

Such institutions do not exist in theory only. There has been huge development on cooperative lines elsewhere. But even in our own Presidency, the work achieved is not inconsiderable. There were on the 31st March, 1923, 33 Housing Societies with a working capital of Rs. 43,00,000. Out of this sum only Rs. 14,50,000 are obtained by means of Government loans not that Government did not lend more money, but because societies did not find it necessary to ask for more. The societies cater to the needs of different classes of people, varying from the very poor as in the case of the society at Ahmednagar, to the fairly well-to-do as in the case of the Laxmi Hindu Society at Santa Cruz. Certain societies have followed "Garden city lines", and succeeded in doing so. The development of cooperative housing in the Presidency has proceeded on communal lines. It is not necessary that this should be so.

Government and the Municipality should help such societies in every respect. So also should wealthy magnates of the city come forward to help the needy with their influence and money. The money is not to be given away, but safely invested at a low rate of interest.

It is now up to those who are feeling the housing hardship in Ahmedabad, to organize themselves into cooperative housing societies and secure good houses in healthy and agreeable surroundings without heavy strain on their pockets.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chair terminated the proceedings.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

EXPERIENCES OF VISAPUR JAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with the utmost interest the letter of Sjt. Bhansali in your issue of 14th November, as also the reply of the Superintendent of the Yeravda Prison with remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons in your issue of the 19th Dec. But the authorities in charge have not yet replied to Mr. Bhansali's second letter.

Thanks to the N.C.O. movement the public have now realised what prison-life in India means. The public have been "shocked" to hear the "humane" treatment of prisoners—political or otherwise!

I have not yet the "pleasure" of going to Yeravda but was a guest of His Majesty at Visapur for full six months. Having got a practical experience I submit the following remarks on Mr. Bhansali's letters and the reply by the Superintendent.

(1) Mr. Bhansali complains that there is no "separation" between "political" and "criminal" prisoners. I think there is a *particular* kind of "separation"! Habitual "criminals" have full permission to talk with any other prisoner while "political convicts" are strictly forbidden ti talk with any prisoner of their class.

(2) Our Government is always boasting that there is no slavery in the British Empire but my experience at Visapur proves that the prisoner's life there is surely worse than a slave's. The barbarous bel-chain system at Visapur exists in no other part of the world, and it is for us all a duty to have that system abolished *immediately*. The fact that a sauer and sober Liberal like Rao Bahadur Chitale had to pass a "dissenting minute" in the Visapur Committee's Report is sufficient to prove how matters really stand. The sheer callousness of the authorities for the last twenty years is a sufficient commentary on the present system of administration.

(3) The Jail authorities never give copies of Jail Manual to "educated" and "political" prisoners as this class is considered by them as "agitators"! I myself asked for a copy of this Manual from Mr. Lafa, the Superintendent of the Bombay Jail but the same was refused to me!

(4) Political prisoners like myself, Bhoj raj and Verhomal (after our release) were asked to stand out of the jail compound and a "search" was arranged to see whether we had stolen anything from jail! I hope Mr. Bhansali will never understand that "politicals" and "criminals" are given quite a "separate" treatment.

(5) When we agitated about the forced removal of "sacred threads" and when the Government appointed the Visapur Jail Committee—I am informed that a clerk was sent to Ahmednagar to purchase about 400 "sacred threads" and these were then "freely" distributed to the prisoners before the said Committee started their work.

(6) Mr. Bhansali complains about "clothing." Matters with us at Visapur were even worse. During the period of six months that I was at Visapur, I did not get "nadi" for 5 months to tie my chaddi. When I repeatedly asked for it I was informed by Pirji Havaldar (who was in charge of the clothing department) that "Nadi khalas huwa hai"—Yeravda Jail ku kagad likha hai—udharse ayaga tab tumgo milaga."

On "washing days" (every Saturday) we had only "langoti" on our body, we had to pass the whole day without any clothes in hard winter monsoon. Even Dame Nature was against us! Visapur being a 'kucha' jail the roofs were leaking—heavily and we were actually shivering with cold! Owing to these troubles the health if prisoners suffered heavily.

No "towels" (!) are given in Visapur Jail except to "chakkiwalas."

Mr. Bhansali complains that European prisoners get two suits of clothing but he forgets that a European prisoner is a member of the ruling class. What treatment do we Indians get out-side the jail that we should expect an equal treatment inside the jails?

(7) Mr. Bhansali also complains of "shaving."—At Visapur the matters were worse—if not worst. A wretched country-made razor was given to the barber (not an "expert" but any convict was given charge of the same) with "firman" to complete 80 to 100 prisoners' shaving within 7 to 8 hours. To as possible three prisoners had to keep their help the barber in finishing his duty as early heads ready soaked in water (awaiting their turn) for this shaving luxury! The Superintendent of Yeravda prison says that the prisoners had their own washing soaps! I have never seen any washing soaps at Visapur—except some soap-nuts (arithas) given to Sikh prisoners every Sunday for washing their hair. The Superintendent further adds that "brush and soap" is not the "Indian system" of shaving! May I ask him whether forcing three prisoners to answer calls if nature in the same pot at the same time is an "Indian system"? Or has this system been "imported?" A novel arrangement was there for sharpening the razors also! A small piece of a broken slate was given to the barber to sharpen the razor whenever necessary.

(8) Re—Mr. Bhansali's complaint of "pot" and "plate"—permit me to assure him that we got the same at Visapur made of clay ('Indian system' perhaps again,)! Naturally the life of these "valuables" was very short and when we asked for new ones we were supplied with them if the officer-in-charge thought "fit" and in addition also got several "dandas" (batons) on our body to give us a 'massage.'!

(9) Food:—

(a) As regards vegetables I had the "fortune" of seeing 4 kinds of vegetables during six months! For the first one and a half months we got carrots, then for the same period "brinjals"—for the next six weeks "moola" and for the last six weeks onions—may— excuse me onion-leaves. Onions were kept in "reserve" stock. The same kind of vegetable continued for a month and half and then came a 'change' to our great joy.

(b) Chapatis—Mr. Bhansali's complaint is quite true. They are *never* properly cooked! But there are exceptions to this procedure. The Inspector-General of Prisons pays a visit to Visapur about twice a year. While I was there the I.G.P. was there only once and on that day we got the best 'gunji', full weighed and well-prepared 'chapatis' and enough "dal". He left Visapur the same day and then matters went on "as usual."

Regarding Mr. Bhansali's complaint of a "centipede" in the Ahmedabad Jail I am told enough to say that Mr. Bhansali is not a medical expert! Perhaps new researches in England have proved the health-giving advantages of centipedes for prisoners' lives!

(10) Mr. Bhansali's complaint of having no doors to water-closets! Allow me to congratulate him that he was not sent to Visapur! There is not a single water closet there! The authorities fully understand the value of free "ventilation" and therefore have arranged "kundas" instead—where 2 (and sometimes 3) prisoners ease simultaneously. When I went as a witness before the Visapur Committee, Mr. Painter the Chairman asked me:—

"What is wrong Mr. Govindji if three men answer the call of nature in the same pot and at the same time?"

And my reply was:—

"If this is the idea of Western decency allow me to assure you it is not an Eastern tradition!"

(11) Snakes in jail! I was fortunate not to have seen any of them but scorpions frequently "honoured" us by their "surprise visits"—especially during the monsoons.

(12) Mr. Bhansali says that no attention was paid to the complaints of prisoners! On every Monday (the Inspection day) two hours before this "durbar" a clerk came and asked us all whether any body wanted to make any request to the Superintendent? At this time several prisoners came forward and submitted their "demands". The clerk "summarily" rejected several of these and then a few were allowed to go a step further. Then came the Deputy-Jailor and asked the remaining of the lot and he repeated some more requests and then remained about 50 per cent of the whole number of "araj dars." Then came the turn of big *budda* Jailor Sahib and he reduced the number to 25 per cent. Then came last but not the least—the Superintendent Bahadur—and most of the requests he replied—"achha doosra somwar ku araj karo," (I will consider the request next Monday), "Ham abi tumera kamki badli "nahi kar sakta" (I cannot make any change in your work at present), "achha tum gharku ek kagad likho (Yes, you are permitted to write a letter to your family).

(13) The Superintendent of the Yeravda Prison says that "the foid as a whole is very good and I have never known a jail in which one received very few complaints about it. "The I.G.P. in his remarks adds "that the health of prisoners in jails is so good." I have seen many of the political prisoners as "physical wrecks" on their release and it takes a fairly long time to acquire "normal health." I will give my own example. Though it is over a year and half since my release I have not yet acquired my original health. And if this is "so good a health" from the official point of view I cannot understand what is "bad health" in their opinion. But the "angle of vision" is perhaps different! If assuming for arguments' sake that the food is very good may I suggest that the I.G.P., the Superintendent, the Jailor and the Deputy-Jailor, the Medical Officer and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons be given for one month only this jail food and the results of effect produced be published. I have seen personally at Visapur that the food and vegetable stuff is so "rich" in quality that whenever there is a 'surplus' stock of chapatis and vegetable it was sent for the buffaloes of the kind, humane, sympathetic and worthy Superintendent.

No "threats" of the Secretary of State for India to prosecute "the Visapur agitators" will be of any use. The root of the evil will be only removed when reforms in jail are *carried* out. If the Government *really* mean to reform the prisons of India, they will have to take public leaders (including ex-convicts) in confidence.

I will write in my next letter what little "success" we have acquired about Visapur Jail "Scandal" and what facts have been "shelved" as usual. I will point out the ways to mend Visapur. There is no trouble in reforming it provided there is a will to do it.—Yours etc.,

GOVINDJI VASANJI.

"Chowk Hall" Matheran.
7th Jan. 24.

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INDIA AND NEPAL.

PROVISIONS OF NEW TREATY.

News has been received in London of the signature at Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal, on Friday, of a Treaty between the British and Nepal Governments, says the "Times" of December 24.

The Treaty, which relates chiefly to the importation of arms and commercial arrangements, is another mark of the fuller recognition of the unrestricted independence of the kingdom of the Gurkhas which followed the war. It was then signalized by change of the style of the British representative from that of Resident to that of British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, Khatmandu. As is well known though the Sovereign is the Maharaja dhiraj, the duties of administration devolve upon the hereditary Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung. During his 23 years of power His Highness has not only maintained but greatly strengthened the traditional friendship of the kingdom towards the British Government.

The contribution of Nepal to the victory of the British cause, more particularly in the supply of a constant stream of recruits for Gurkha battalions of the Indian Army, and of contingents of Nepal troops for the Indian garrisons, was most valuable. The Durbar is now in receipt of an annual gift of Rs. 10 lakhs (£66,660) from the Indian Government "as a mark of appreciation," as the Viceroy wrote when it was offered, "of the attitude adopted by Nepal during the War, and as a recognition of the sacrifices made, with a hope that the gift will not only further strengthen the ties of friendship which have existed for so long, but will add to the power and prosperity of Nepal."

Though official details are not yet available, it is understood that the Treaty now concluded has relation, *inter alia*, to the commercial intercourse between Nepal, India and the outside world. For a long time past there has been an understanding that materials sent to the country on Government account and passing through the Indian ports should be exempted from duty, either at first hand or by refund. The Durbar has asked for the extension of this exemption to goods imported on private account or sent through the post, and provision is now made to meet this claim under due safeguards against such imports finding their way back to India without payment of duty.

The matter is of importance having regard both to the high scale of the Indian import duties under the pressure of financial need, and to the steady, economic progress of Nepal, notably in the development of modern methods of transport. The way into the country has always been most difficult, as there are no roads over the two great spurs of the Himalayas which divide it from the Indian plains. Goods have had to be carried by men as the paths are too steep for animals. An aerial ropeway has now been erected, driven by electrical power from the mydro-electric plant installed a few miles from Khatmandu. Goods can be placed on carriers attached to the moving rope, and are then transported over the two spurs of the Himalayas, each about 10,000ft. high, into the great Nepal valley. The ropeway will be of particular value for the conveyance of foodstuffs in times of scarcity. A light railway from the Indian plains to follow the road route towards Khatmandu is projected. There should be considerable development of Indo-Nepalese trade, which represents already nearly one-third of the business transacted over the whole vast frontier lines of India and Burma.

The terms of the Treaty have been negotiated by Lieutenant Colonel W.F. O'Connor, C.I.E., who was appointed British Envoy at the close of the war, and has long been in intimate touch with the countries and peoples on the North-East Frontier. The Agent for Nepal in this country is Sir Daniel Keymer.

PASSION PLAYERS' VISIT TO NEW YORK.

The members of the Oberammergau Passion Play company, who are visiting the United States in an effort to raise funds to avert the starvation of their native town, received a hospitable welcome from the Mayor's Reception Committee, and their steamship, upon which they arrived at New York on December 13, was escorted up the Bay to the tune of lively airs played by a police band. The four leading players, Anton and Andreas Lang, Guido Mayr, and Josef Albrecht, who play the parts of Christ, Peter, Judas and Paul respectively, stood silently bewildered on the deck. Even the hardened ship news reporters were impressed and they removed their hats while interviewing the quartette. Anton Lang, who plays Christus, smilingly confessed that he and his comrades were never more glad to see land after their passage over the turbulent waters of the Atlantic. He explained that the players did not intend to give the Passion Play in this country, despite the offer of nearly two million dollars from a cinema concern and said that he will give a lecture, "Faith and Toil." Mayr, who plays Judas, attracted much attention, and his comrades laughingly assured the reporters that he was so tender-hearted that he was unable to kill his own chicken. Lang, as spokesman, declared that he and his friends knew nothing of fundamentalism, modernism, and dancing before the altar, and, with a gentle smile, expressed the belief that it is not the creed that counts, but how one lives that makes one good or bad. "Jesus, I believe," said the portrayer of Christ, "will take us all to heaven, including Jews, according to our virtues."

The first session of the Second Reformed Council of Assam begins on March 24th and terminates either on April 10th or 12th.

The "Desh" office and the machine room of the 'Search light" were searched on the 12th instant by the police and all copies of the "Desh" of November 22nd taken away.

It is understood three resolutions have been balloted for the next session of the United Provinces Legislative Council urging the early establishment of a University at Agra.—A. P.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PERSIA

A BANKER'S OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

At the thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Imperial Bank of Persia, on December 21st, the Chairman, Sir Hugh Barnes, said:—

Events in Persia, also, so far as the bank is concerned, have been of a more usual and ordinary, character during the year under review—that is to say, up to September 20 last—but since that date there has occurred a political development which may have very important consequences. You will remember that when I addressed you last December the Ghavem-es-Saltaneh was still in power as Prime Minister, and it was expected he would hold his position for some time. His tenure of office did not, however, last very long. He resigned in the following February, and a new Cabinet was formed with Mostug-ul Mumslik as its head. This gentleman was in turn succeeded in June by Mushir-ed-Dowleh, who had been Premier in the early months of 1922. Throughout these rapid changes of Government, which unfortunately have not been uncommon in Persia, the Sirdar Sepah, the Commander-in-Chief, known to us as Reza Khan, was able to retain his position as Minister of War, and when, in October last, Mushir-ed-Dowleh decided to resign, His Majesty the Shah, who was about to leave for Europe, appointed the Sirdar Sepah to be Prime Minister in his place.

I alluded last year to the success which had attended the Sirdar Sepah's organization of the army, and to the tranquillity throughout the country which had resulted from his control of the military department. He will now have a far wider sphere for the exercise of his administrative ability, and, though it is unwise for us to indulge in prophecies about Persia, especially at such a distance from the scene still it does seem possible that with a loyal and popular soldier at the head of the Government, who is also in control of the army, Persia may look forward to a much more stable administration than she has possessed for a very long time.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

Much, I expect, will depend upon the support which the new Prime Minister is able to give to the reforms initiated by the American Financial Adviser. It seems to me that the military and financial departments are equally interested in these reforms, for, unless law and order are maintained, no improvement can be hoped for in the collection of revenue, and unless the revenue is largely increased it will be difficult to maintain the army at its present strength. With the army commander at the head of affairs, there is reason to hope that the two departments will heartily co-operate in the task of improving the finances of the country.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, Dr. Millspaugh and his staff have made considerable progress during the past year. Expenditure has been cut down and brought under stricter control; all the sources of revenue have been explored and the methods of collection revised; revenue inspectors have been appointed in most of the provinces, and efforts are being made to bring the assessment of the land revenue up to date. It will be interesting to see whether Dr. Millspaugh is able to balance his budget for the coming year. I have no doubt he will ultimately be able to do so if he is given adequate support and time to permit of the development of his reforms. We have not failed to shoulder our share of responsibility, for the bank has been able to give valuable assistance to the Government in the way of advancing them, on good security, fairly large amounts, repayable at fixed intervals, so as to enable the Financial Department to tide over the difficult period before the reforms come fully into operation.

It has been stated at previous general meetings that the Persian Government has always scrupulously kept their engagements to us, and my experience since I became Chairman of the bank enables me to endorse the statement made by my predecessors.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RUPEE SECURITIES.

An interesting announcement is made by the India Office regarding the change in the management of India Government rupee securities in London, says the London "Times." As from January 26 next the Imperial Bank of India will take over from the Bank of England the registers of rupee inscribed stock on which interest drafts are issuable in London, interest warrants on such stock, and also on rupee promissory notes, enfaced for payment of interest in London, will, after that date, be issued by the Imperial Bank, which will also undertake all other business connected with the Government rupee securities on the London books hitherto carried out by the Bank of England. Conditions regulating the change of domicile of rupee securities from India to London, or *vice versa*, will remain unaffected. From January 28 stamp duty will become payable on the transfer of rupee stock inscribed on the London books, up to June 30 next, but not after such stamp duty will be paid by the Government of India instead of by the persons ordinarily liable therefor. This transfer of management is a sequel to the development of the Imperial Bank as the Central Bank for India. Now that the country has its own central institution, it is natural it should take over the work discharged by the Bank of England, which only did it because India did not until recently possess a central bank.

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FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. S. R. Tendulkar's letter on the above subject published in your today's issue deserves the careful attention of all Congress members. The arguments advanced by Mr. Tendulkar against the expenditure of vast sums on such propaganda are quite sound. But the following points should not also be forgotten. So long as Mahatma Gandhi was free, his very presence was sufficient to rouse the enthusiasm of the people and enable them to make extraordinary sacrifices at the altar of our Motherland. These sacrifices of the innocent in an air saturated with spiritual thoughts, were by themselves sufficient to expose the evil in all its nakedness and force it to incur the odium of the whole world without any necessity for an auxiliary "Foreign Propaganda."

But now, the conditions have vastly changed. Mahatma Gandhi is now no more breathing the free air, but lies "buried alive" at Yeravda. The enthusiasm of the public has cooled down and the whole of our activity has assumed a more or less normal appearance. We are not, now-a-days, so very feverishly opening our morning newspaper to read the soul-nspring news of a Pandit Motilal Nehru kicking off his princely position or the blood-curdling news of a Jallianwalla Bang massacre. We are not now-a-days foregoing our sleep and appetite to read and re-read the latest issue of "Young India" at the first available opportunity. We do not now-a-days reverently hear such beautiful sermons as: "Let alone the evil, it will perish by itself", "Kill not, but be killed", "Let us look on with equanimity rivers of innocent blood flowing through our cities, towns and villages", "Let us cast off the very fear of death", and so on. Hence, for all practical purposes, India's present-day non-co-operation has, in the history of the world's nations, become a chapter of the sacred past.

Thus, it will be evident, that closing our eyes any more to the question of foreign propaganda, means just our contentment to maintain the *status quo*, till Mahatma Gandhi is released or till a second Gandhi appears on the Indian soil. That every one is dissatisfied with the existing conditions, needs no reiteration at this hour of the day. That something must be done to keep the sacred cause of India in the minds of the world's nations is patent to every one, but what should not at the same time be forgotten is that we do not waste any large amount of the Congress funds in this behalf. A measure of success can be achieved in this direction if the Congress arranges with the Nationalist dailies and other journals of India on easy terms to send to selected newspapers and journals in the various parts of the world a certain number of complimentary copies to keep them informed of the national activities in this country.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Jan. 11.

INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the presidential address delivered by Mr. V.D. Rishi at the Cocanada Session of the All-Indian Psychic and Spiritualistic Conference in your issue of Saturday last. The subject touched on so ably and convincingly by Mr. Rishi powerfully appeals to all who have loved and lost and whom you have placed under a deep debt of gratitude by finding space for the address of momentous spiritual importance. Some of us would like to pursue the subject and would feel much obliged to you or any of your readers if through your columns we are informed of the address of the Indian Spiritualistic Society and of the present whereabouts of Mr. V.D. Rishi.—Yours etc.,

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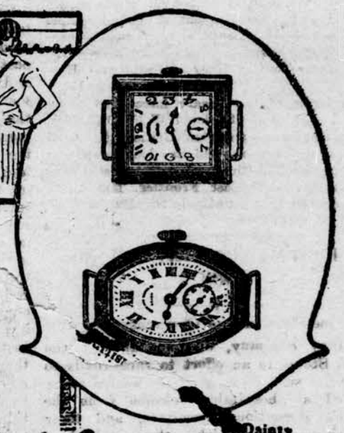

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